THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE FORTNIGHT.

MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

THIS is the Suptami day or the seventh lunation of the moon. This is the first day of the Puja Proper. Great are the rejoicings throughout Hindustan, particularly in Bengal. The amount of money spent this day on alms-giving and feasting is enormous.

THE LAST (JUNE) NUMBER of the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* has a learned article on Cholera in Ancient India. The learned editor thus puts the question—"Did Cholera exist in Ancient India?—and answers in the negative. He says:"

Admitting that India is the country where the disease is now most prevalent, and even admitting that India is the country whence *now* epidemics of the disease spread to other countries we do not think it must necessarily follow that India is the country where the disease had its first genesis. Isolated cases of typhoid, typhus and scarlet fevers are occasionally making their appearance in India, and in course of time they may be as prevalent as, or even more prevalent than, they are now in Europe, thanks to the rapid introduction of the most artificial, so-called, scientific, but really most unnatural, and therefore most insanitary city arrangements of the latter country, and then it would be as legitimate and logical to charge India with being the home of typhus typhoid and scarlet fevers, as it has now become the fashion, without sufficient evidence, to stigmatize it as the home of cholera.

After discussing the question on the authority of the ancient medical works of India the writer thus concludes:

Both Charaka and Susruta have chapters on Epidemic Diseases. But among the diseases mentioned by them as occurring epidemically, we do not find Visuchika. So whatever Visuchika was, it was never obtained by these ancient authorities to break out in an epidemic form. It must therefore have occurred as ordinary diseases, in an isolated form. Now what *was* the disease? Both Charaka and Susruta lay stress upon the upward and downward evacuations. Susruta, who is more clear and precise, describes concomitant symptoms, most of which have singular resemblance to the symptoms of cholera. But the disease had its name (as we learn not from Charaka but from Susruta,) neither from the upward and downward evacuations, nor from the concomitant symptoms, enumerated as such, but from a symptom which must have been a characteristic of the disease as observed by them, but which is, if at all, a rare symptom of cholera as observed in the present day, namely, pains in the body as if pricked with *needles*. The pains of cramps are never described by cholera patients of our own times as prickings with needles. Besides, cramps are enumerated by these authorities as a separate symptom of Visuchika. Hence if Visuchika was cholera, it was of quite a different type from what we observe now; and it used to occur in the days of Charaka and Susruta as isolated cases, that is sporadically, and never with epidemic virulence.

WE TAKE the following from the Editor's Notes in the above journal:

Dr. Church, ("Experience with Diabetes" in *Medical Counsellor* for April 1st) attaches a very high importance to the skim milk treatment of the disease. The quantity to be taken according to his advice is from seven to ten pints daily, with one of the following medicines: "uranium nitrat" phosphoric acid, helonias plumbum, or any other remedy indicated by the totality of symptoms." He then advises the continuance of this treatment until the patient's health and the cure are firmly established, beyond the possibility of a relapse. But here is the difficulty. How to determine the fixed time for "the possibility of a relapse?"

THE FOLLOWING figures show the ratio of mortality per thousand of population in the capitals of Europe in the first quarter of the current year: London, 22·1; Berlin, 24·3; Brussels, 25·7; Paris, 27·3; Stockholm, 27·8; Vienna, 31·1; Madrid, 36·4; St. Petersburg, 40·6. Thus London, with a population of nearly four millions, was the healthiest of all the capitals of Europe, notwithstanding that three epidemics—measles, scarlatina, and pertussis—occasioned in the period in question a number of deaths which was relatively considerable.

TUESDAY, 9TH OCTOBER.

THIS IS the Austami day or the eighth lunation of the moon. On this day takes place the Sandipuja, which has a peculiar merit of its own. This is the day of fast with the Hindu widows.

THE FOLLOWING particulars of the forthcoming Exhibition will doubtless be read with interest. The Indian products will be displayed in the Indian annexe, which is on the west side of the Chowringhee road, and connected with the Museum by a bridge or covered way. It is 700 feet long, 100 feet broad, and 40 feet high. Half the total space is allotted to "Calcutta," the other half being divided between the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Assam, Burma, the Central Provinces and the Native States. The Indian Museum quadrangle will be used for the opening ceremony, and seats to accommodate ten thousand spectators are to be provided. The spacious corridors round the quadrangle have been made over to the British Department, and the annexes on the south side will be chiefly devoted to foreign countries and the colonies. The Gem Room, as it is called, a new permanent structure of brick, will receive the economic collection as soon as the Exhibition is over. The room is 180 feet long by 30 feet wide and 26 feet high. The windows will be barred and every needful precaution taken to protect the "barbaric pearl and Jack gold" of the Indian princes from the Bill Sykes and Sheppards who may be tempted by this unique collection of jewels to make a trip to Calcutta.

THE DELHI DAK bungalow from the 1st instant ceased to be a Government institution. It has been leased to the old *khansamah* in charge for Rs. 200. The institution was probably one of the finest travellers' bungalows in India, and it is a matter of regret that Government should have thought it necessary to change its character. It has many historic associations.

THE MANIA for lecturing has taken hold of young Jack Sepoy. There is a society in Bangalore, says a local paper, called the Regimental Youths' Literary Society, which holds its meetings in the Army School premises, Native Infantry Lines. The last lecture, delivered a week ago, by a member, was on the subject of "Self-Conceit."

WEDNESDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.

THIS is the Navami day or the ninth lunation of the moon. This is the last day of the Puja Proper. On this day the greatest number of sacrifice takes place. The blood of sacrificed animals in some houses on this day pours forth like water.

DR. JUDDAH of Melbourne has made a discovery that is even more wonderful than the telephone, if it is not likely to be of equal utility. He has invented an apparatus for transmitting electrical rays in such a manner that those who are unable or unwilling to attend a theatre may all the same see the stage and what passes upon it. Thus, while the telephone will bring the sound of voices, the music, and the words, Dr. Juddah's invention will enable the stayers at home "to see the inside of the theatre the stage, the artists, and the audience." An experiment was made at Melbourne, when forty persons sitting in a dark room, saw the race-course of Flemington "reflected upon a large metallic disc." The apparatus exhibits objects as if through the medium of a magic lantern. As an accession to the conveniences of every-day life, the invention cannot be compared to the telephone; but it has quite as much importance from a scientific point of view.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers:

The Berlin Post reports that one day last month at Furstenwald, in the province of Brandenburg, a field labourer heard a dog howling in a most dismal manner. Running in the direction whence the sounds came he saw a large bird perched on the back of the watch-dog of a neighbouring farmer and the two were struggling, half in the air, half on the ground. At last they passed into a copse. He ran and called the bailiff of the place where he was working. Returning to the spot they saw the bird hoping a few paces, moving with difficulty. He tried to fly, but was evidently disabled. A shot killed him. They found the dog dead; all the flesh had been literally torn off his bones by his enemy. The bird was an eagle, of the species known as *aquila imperialis*, and measured seven feet between the tips of his wings. The dark, almost black, plumage, with his snow-white shoulders, gave a hint as to his age. On his left foot, just above the claws, was a ring made of a strong gold plate, on which were cut the letters, still quite visible "H Ks. o. k." underneath which was the word "Eperjes, and on the other side the date—"10. 9 1827" Eperjes is a town in Upper Hungary, not very far from the Northern Carpathians. Evidently that eagle had a history.

A DISTRICT JUDGE writes to the *Statesman*:

I think that the sad lesson the Christain community have learned from this trial will not be altogether thrown away, if they remodel to some extent the system on which religious and secular instruction is conveyed to native ladies in zenanas. Among several of the missionary bodies it is the practice for young unmarried ladies to proceed alone or unprotected to the houses of middle-class Hindus to impart elementary instruction to the ladies of the household. I do not know what originated the practice, or why it is that a different system of social decorum should prevail in India from what is prevalent in Europe.

Notwithstanding the incredulity with which the statement will doubtless be greeted, I feel it my duty to remark that, to my certain knowledge, in more than one station in the mofussil, the habit alluded to has been productive of scandal among the native educated community. And I think specially in these times it would be wise if the different missionary bodies would put a stop to that branch of their propaganda which consists in allowing unmarried ladies to visit alone at houses where they cannot but frequently meet with male members of the Hindu household in the outer apartments.

Comments on the above are superfluous.

THURSDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

THIS IS the Bijaya day or the immersion day, when the images are drowned in the river or water. It is considered the most auspicious or lucky day of the year. Those who have business of any kind must transact some thing to-day. It is the general embracing day, when friends and foes embrace each other, and forget their old animosities

THE PIONEER thus describes the condition of Hyderabad: "A president and council there is, but administration, in the sense in which we understand it, there is none. Chaos is the one word that most fittingly describes the internal condition of Hyderabad." All this is attributed to the death of Sir Salar Jung. What is the British Resident about?

BY FAR the most unwelcome feature of the Punjab Self-Government Bill is the increase of taxation:

Powers of imposing taxes other than local rates conferred by section 30. are given, subject to the provisions of that and the following sections, to all district boards instead of to those only which are empowered to determine the incidence of local rates, as these boards may sometimes be found useful in cases in which the Local Government may not wish to delegate the power of determining the incidence of local rates to the district boards. The proceeds of taxes so imposed will be credited in full to the district fund of the district, as Government does not think that the same proportion of taxes as of local rate should be carried to its own credit. In any case in which it may be found necessary to impose new taxes, the district in which they are levied will reap the full benefit. Power is also given to the Local Government to direct any portion of the net proceeds of the local rate which may be levied within municipal or military cantonment limits to be made available for the purpose of such municipality or cantonment.

The people will not fail to regard the new scheme as synonymous with new taxation.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON thus delivered himself on the local self government question when the Punjab Bill was passed:

Sir Charles Aitchison said that the policy of local self-government had often been assailed on the ground that it ought not to legislate in advance of social opinion. That was a proposition to which he could not subscribe. In the countries of Europe or in America it might be true, but not in India. Society in the former case was inherently progressive; in the latter inherently unprogressive and firmly rivetted to ancient custom and inveterate prejudice. The only true progress it had made for centuries had been forced upon it from without. Had our legislature waited on Indian opinion the fires of suttee would not yet have been extinct, the Ganges would still have claimed its victims, and many other reforms would not have been carried out. The country would have been a century behind its present state of development. There was no more plausible fallacy than the proposition that in India the Legislature should wait on public opinion. From the nature of the case it must always be in advance, and it was our duty in the position in which we were placed so to adjust both our legislature and our administration as to create higher and better social opinion, giving the people gradually and progressively, as they are able to receive it, an increasing share of the benefits flowing from the political principles which England has secured for herself at the cost of much of her best and noblest blood. Thus only could we be faithful to our trust in India and to the great traditions we have inherited.

Amen!

FRIDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

ACCORDING to a contemporary Lord Ulick Browne's brother, whilst out shooting with his son on the 19th September, on the lands of Dulough, the estate of his elder brother, Lord Sligo, about fifteen miles from Westport, was attacked by the tenants, and a party of men deprived them of their guns.

THE CONGRESS of Orientalists, which met at Leyden, has decided that the next meeting of the Society shall be held at Vienna, in the year 1886.

THE GOVERNMENT has issued orders that for the future the gold and worsted badges which decorate the uniforms of the British and Native troops are to be obtained in the local markets, and Government are prepared to receive tenders for their supply. As regards the more elaborate ornament, work of the kind is done excellently both at Delhi and Lucknow, and the Sasoon Silk Mills at Bombay have lately commenced the manufacture of gold lace.

THE FOLLOWING announcement is made in the *Englishman* of the incoming editor of that paper:

"A complimentary dinner was to have been given on the 22nd of September, at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, to Mr. J. Rintoul Mitchell, formerly Editor of the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, of the *Manchester Courier*, and of the *North Times*, on the occasion of his leaving England to join the editorial staff of the Calcutta *Englishman*, Mr. E. Russel, of Liverpool, was to take the chair."

SATURDAY, 13TH OCTOBER

THE AUTHORSHIP of the different chapters of the Report of the Education Commission is thus distinguished:

Chapter I.—Introductory: The President.
Chapter II.—Historical Review of Education in India up to 1854: The President.
Ditto ditto ditto From 1854-1881: The Committee.
Chapter III.—Indigenous Schools: Mr. Lee-Warner.
Chapter IV.—Primary Education: Mr. Lee-Warner.
Chapter V.—Secondary Education: Mr. Croft.
Chapter VI.—Collegiate Education: Mr. Deighton.
Chapter VII—Internal Administration of the Education Department. Mr. Croft.
Chapter VIII.—External Relations of the Department to Individuals and Public Bodies: Mr. Miller.
Chapter IX.—Education of Classes requiring Special Treatment—(1) Native Chiefs and Noblemen; (2) Mahomedan; Mr. Deighton; (3) Aboriginal Races; (4) Low Castes; (5) Poorer Classes of Society; Mr. Lee Warner.
Chapter X.—Female Education: The President.
Chapter XI.—Legislation: Mr Howell.
Chapter XII.—Financial Summary; Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Barbour.
Chapter XIII—Recommendations adopted by the Commission.

THE FOLLOWING is the list of Indian awards at the Amsterdam Exhibition:

Gold Medals; Rajah S.N.Tagore, Ahmednuggur Municipality; J. T. Nicholls, Babu L.P. Barman, Babu Manendranath Bhattacharji, Major Walker, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, agricultural produce; F. Duthie, botanical drawings and agricultural produce; Hazarimal Ramchund, embroideries; Chinna Veranna, Vizagapatan work; Jamesti Seapurji, sandalwood boxes; Staines and Co., coffee; Captain Stones, hides and skins; W. H. Harton and Co., rope and cordage; Superintendent, Lahore Gaol, carpets; Begg, Dunlop, and Co., teas; Williamson Magor and Co., teas, the Thirwa baree, Chardwar, Scottish Assam, Brooklands, and Kurseong, Darjiling, tea estates.

Silver Medals: Babu Jadu Nath Pal, clay images; Government of India, minerals; Forest Department, Government of India, timber; Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta, glass beads; P. Venkatachellum, Great Eastern Hotel Company, pickles and preserves; Babu Amba Datt Joshi, *agricultural produce*; *Chandri Sid Sahai*, food grains and oil-seeds; *Davi Sahai* and *Chamba Mall*, shawls and textiles; *Davi Sahai* and *Prub Dyals*, embroideries; *Jhumah*, Shaw, and Co., cotton goods; Babu Baniprasad, woollen carpets; Surgeon-General J. Shortt, agricultural produce.

Bronze Medals: Jafer Sulliman and Co, carved black-wood furniture; Framji Nowroji, prickles and preserver; Babu Runga Lal Mukerji, seeds and fibres: Babu Sher Singh, agricultural produce, Bhaugulpore State, agricultural produce and metal work, C. Brownfield, arrowroot; Messrs. Roberts and Co., cigars; Dhvan Chand Shaw and Son, cotton goods; M. R R. O. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar, Tanjore, pottery; W. Crooke, agricultural produce; J. Parsons, maize; Assistant Commissioner, Nyai Tal, fruit and seeds; Sir J. Naher, seeds and spices; Babu Nanda Lal Banerjee, rice; Murri Brewery Company, hops; Babu Chara Chunder Mitter, soap; W. H. Cogswell, lac; Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co, lac and silk; Colone Staden, silk, Messrs. Bigg, Dunlop, and Co., tobacco; W. J. Leckler, coffee; Turner, Morrison, and Co., sugar; Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Shibpore Jute Company, Olive Jute Mills, Kanahatty Jute Company, Howrah Jute Mills, Company, and Asiatic Jute Company, gunnies; E. C. Buck, Burma curtains, Superintendent, Midnapore Gaol, mats; Miss Ashcombe, fabrics, the Dalu, Cuttlecherra, Mim Cambrian, Larsingah, Lushkerpore, Palum Nipaneah, Mungha, Golapore, Assam and Chubwa Tea Estates, for Indian teas; Messrs. J. Mackillican, teas; Messrs. Palmer, Lawrie, and Co., teas.

Honorable Mentions.—H. B. Medlicot, minerals; Narain, Swamy Pillay, cigars; Nilamagum Pillary, cigars; D. Smeeton, coffee; the Terai, East Indian, Soonapore Concern, Luckimpore, Goilahatting, Harmutty, Borelli Tiphook, Kolibaba Meleng, Marionbari, Jorehut Dhajea, Avenue Juttos, Mountjoy, Bindeourie, Cocknacuddia, and Rambagh Tea Estates for Indian teas; Babu Preolal Day, lime juice.

Babu Preolal Dey is the son of our well-known townsman, Rai Kanye Lall Dey Bahadur. The non-alcoholic lime juice, which he has prepared, is an improvement upon the old process of preserving the juice with spirit. The new process preserves all the virtues of lime juice, keeps fresh for years, and is acceptable to those, who are not in the habit of touching spirituous liquor. We understand that a trial of its preserving quality has been given by the Government of Bengal for upwards of a year, and that no change has been noticed by careful analysis by the Government analyst. Babu Preohl we need hardly add is a young chemist of good promise.

THE DIRECTORS of the Crystal Palace, London, have, we are told, completed arrangements for holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, Science, and Industry during 1884. It is intended that the Exhibition should open on April 3, and close at the end of October.

MONDAY, 15TH OCTOBER.

THE HINDUSTAN, a monthly publication in English and Hindi, has been started in England through the exertions of Rajah Rampal Singh. We wish it every success.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY, the author of the article on the Spoliation of India, who has lately arrived at Bombay, has been deputed by that new organization, the British India Committee, to form branches in India.

MR. BRADLAUGH announces that he shall not permit Parliament to do anything until the House allow him to take his seat. The Conservatives, he says, have thrown down the gauntlet which he will crush with fingers stronger than theirs.

IT IS STATED that Messrs. Cook and Co., the well-known tour agents, have proposed to run excursion trains between Bombay and Calcutta during the time the Exhibition is open, provided terms can be agreed upon with the railway companies.

WHOLESALE PERJURY is not unknown in the United Kingdom. It is stated that the county court judge, giving judgment, recently, in a case at Llanidloes, said that the infamous perjury committed all over Wales made one's blood boil. The perjury he met with was simply sickening. The place was scattered with churches and chapels, and the people thought themselves religious, but at the same time told lies unblushingly. But in Wales they have no Ilbert Bill to provoke perjury.

TUESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER.

A LONDON PAPER says:—Strange to say, the frightful catastrophe which has just taken place at Java was predicted two years ago by a scientist of the name of Delaunay in a memoir presented by him to the French Academie des Sciences in 1881. M. Delaunay indicated Aug. 2, 1883, as the probable date of the cataclysm, and thus made a mistake of two days. In the same memoir he states that another and much more terrific convulsion of nature will take place in the same spot in 1886.

IT IS CALCULATED that the human race annually consume two millions of tobacco, out of which quantity as much goes into the United Kingdom as would allow about a pound and a half for every head of the population. The best of all tobacco is grown at Havannah, in the island of Cuba, and the Cubans know better than any other people how to prepare it for the comfort and delight of the connoisseur. For cigarettes there is no better plant of its kind than what is grown in Syria, of which the highly esteemed Egyptian variety is composed. Immense quantities are grown in Maryland, Virginia, the Philippines, Borneo, Spain, Franco, the Levant, Silesia, the Ukraine, Holland, and Manilla.

IT IS reported at Rangoon that Mr. Bernard will not return to Burma after all, and that Mr. Jardine, the Judicial Commissioner, also goes on leave at the end of the year, and will not return.

THE NEWAB of Jinjeera was formally installed by Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner, Southern Division, representing the Government, on the 11th instant. The young Sidi Chief is twenty years of age. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Kajkot.

THE THREE Russian merchants lately reported to have arrived at Kabul are still there. The Amir is at Kabul awaiting the arrival of the Persian Embassy.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

SINCE the beginning of 1879 the foreign trade of India has grown to the extent of nearly 40 crores of rupees. Imports and exports have increased in about the same ratio. In 1882, as compared with 1881, there was an increase of 6½ crores.

THE BOMBAY EXPORT TRADE in wheat suffered a falling-off last year, as compared with 1881, to the amount of 108 lakhs of rupees.

SIXTY-FIVE children are reported to have been carried off by wolves in the neighbourhood of Agra during the last six months. Another commentary on the Arms Act!

A SURVEYING expedition is to be sent, the Lahore paper says, to explore the Takht-i-Suleiman, the barren, rugged peak, which rises 60 miles due west of Dera Ismail Khan, towering above all the other peaks, of the Suleiman range. The summit of the mountain is a narrow plateau, stretching from north to south some five miles, with culminating peaks at either end; the northern peak being 11,300 feet above the sea level, the southern 11,110 feet. From this high vantage ground, the surveyor would get a view, far away south-westward, over a wide stretch of country, through and across which run many of the most important highroads from India into the heart of Afghanstan. This country is marked a blank in our maps.

AMONGST other committees to assemble in Calcutta next cold season will be one to consider certain proposals of the Government of India for the development of art industries in this country. The Lahore paper tells us that Mr. J. L. Kipling, the accomplished Principal of the Mayo School of Art at Lahore, has been nominated a member of the Committee.

THURSDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

WE HAVE received a copy of the report of a public meeting held at the Central Hall at Kaisarbagh, Lucknow, at the instance of the Rafah-i-Anum Association on the 10th instant. The object of the meeting was to protest against the assertion of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill that the people of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are wholly indifferent to the fate of the Bill, and also to make a public demonstration in favour of the reform in the Criminal Law contemplated by the Bill. We regret our limited space does not allow us to give the report *in extenso*. We heartily welcome these demonstrations in Northern India.

WE HAVE received the 2nd number of a new fortnightly native journal written in English called the *Herald*. It is a nice paper. The number before us contains a biographical notice, some editorial matter, and a summary of news. We wish the paper a large circulation.

WE HAVE received from Reuter's Agent at Simla copy of a letter addressed to him by the Director General of Telegraphs in India. The Director General writes to say that the message, meaning the one conveying the result of opinions on the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, was transmitted correctly over the lines of his department, it was also transmitted over the Indo-European line without error as far as Teheran, but that between Bushire and Teheran the group of figures "205" was changed into "26" through the carelessness of a signalling clerk at the former place. So much for the charge of dishonesty against the Agent.

BABU DENONATH BANNERJEA telegraphs to us from Cuttack to say that about 11 months ago he petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal praying for redress against various offensive acts of Mr. Wright, Sub-Judge of Cuttack. He also made an affidavit before the local District Judge and also one before the High Court. The Secretary to the Government of Bengal has simply returned the telegraph stamp prepaid for a return answer. Not knowing what the charges against Mr. Wright were and how far they are true we cannot pass any opinion upon the proceedings of the local Government.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal copy of a telegram from the Government of Bombay to the effect that the British Consul General at Cairo has telegraphed that the Board of Health have decided in view of the number of deaths from cholera in Bombay to maintain twenty-four hours' observation on all ships, coming from Bombay with clean bills of health.

FRIDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

WE ARE indebted to the *Englishman* for the following items of Mysore news: The Dewan of Mysore, at the ryots' Darbar, made a speech which is not encouraging. The Revenue Statistics for the past year show a deficit of Rs. 62,891 as compared with the previous year. This is due to the falling off of receipts and the increase of expenditure. The income for the current year is estimated at 103½ lakhs, and the expenditure at 100 lakhs. A bill has been drafted for the administration of local and irrigation funds by local boards. The non-official element will preponderate, but it is optional with the Government to select members or allow them to be elected. The hobli schools have failed as an adequate medium for widespread elementary education, and are to be taken over and managed by local and village Boards. A Bill has been introduced into the Maharaja's Council for the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries where Boards deem them required, and the formation of a body of travelling dispensaries in times of epidemic. A Revenue Code Bill has also been introduced, based on the Bombay Revenue Code, which simplifies the relations of landlord and tenant, and protects tenants from capricious enhancement of rent by inamdars. The elective system is to be extended to the Bangalore and Mysore Municipalities. The High Court scheme will be introduced early next year. The railway from Bangalore to Tumkur, 45 miles, is to open at the same time. The development of special industries shows little progress. Gold prospects are uncertain. The silk industry shows signs of revival and the Government will encourage it. Agricultural prospects are cheering.

THE HON'BLE D. G. BARKLEY has resigned his seat as a member of the Vice-regal Legislative Council. We wish Mr. Barkley had been allowed to take a part in the debates on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. His speeches on the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill shew that he has sound views on the subject.

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THE STATESMAN is mistaken in stating that Sir Henry Norman is the *third* Indian Governor of Jamaica. He is the fourth. Lord Metcalfe was the first, Sir John Peter Grant the second, Sir William Grey the third, and Sir Henry Norman is the fourth.

IT IS REPORTED from Vienna to an English paper that the Amir of Bokhara, on behalf of the Russian Government, is carrying on active negotiations with Ayoub Khan.

SATURDAY 20TH, OCTOBER.

STATISTICIANS seem to pronounce the United States to be not only potentially, but actually, richer than the United Kingdom. Counting the houses, furniture, manufactures, railways, shipping, bullion, lands, cattle, crops, investments, and roads, it is estimated that there is a grand total in the United States of $49,770,000,000. Great Britain is credited with something less than $40,000,000,000, or nearly $10,000,000,000 less than the United States. The wealth per inhabitant in Great Britain is estimated at $1,160, and in the United States at $995.

THE STATESMAN thus begins an article :

If we choose to open our eyes to what has been going on in Egypt for the last six years, the fact that the bondholders claim to be creditors of the Khedive for £95,000,000 sterling. —of which sum it is admitted that the Khedive really received but forty or forty-five, while it is impossible to raise but ten millions sterling to redeem the wretched *fellaheen* from the usurers who are eating them up—should make the position clear to us.

What tremendous kite-flying this was on the part of the Khedive! Fifty millions of the debt due to interest alone! And yet the Jews are called the greatest usurers in the world!

PERSONAL SQUABBLES in the Bombay Committee for the Calcutta Exhibition have ended in the resignation of its President and Secretary. The chief assailant was Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford is the Stuart Hogg of Bombay.

IT is rumoured that Sir W. Vernon Harcourt will go to the Woolsack next session, and that Sir H. James will become Home Secretary.

THE CANDIDATES for the next B. L. Examination in the Calcutta University have applied for extension of time on the ground among other things that some of the text-books fixed for them could not be had early enough. We think the memorialists have adduced good reasons in support of their prayer.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : —1. Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Assam for 1882-83. 2. Report on the production of cotton in the Central Provinces for 1882-83. 3 Report on Excise Administration in the Punjab for 1882-83. 4. Report on the Administration of Travancore for 1881-82. 5. Review of Reports on the working of Municipalities in the Punjab for 1881-82. 6. The Conflict of Caste—By A. P. W. Allahabad. 7. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 154, October, 1883. 8. The charge against the Athenæum Chetties—Full and authentic Report of the case for the prosecution (Madras). 9. Sherepore-Bungsabali or Geneology of the Sherepore Family. By Hurrochunder Chowdhry. 10. Bharatendu—Hindi Journal published at Mathura (2 Nos.) 11. Hahnemann—a Homœopathic monthly in Bengali. Vol. I, No. 7 for Kartik 1290 B. E. 12. Mudgar—a Bengali Satirical Monthly Journal, Vol. I Nos. 2 and 3. 13 Krisi Tatwa, an Agricultural Magazine in Bengali, Vol. V. Nos. 7 and 8. 14. Panchadasi, compiled by Mohes Chunder Pal.

MR. SHAW, the returned Missionary from Tamatave, delivered a personal narrative at Exeter Hall of the treatment he had received at the hands of Admiral Pierre. He stated that, while on board the French man-of-war, he was deprived of all means of communication with his wife and friends, and finally, when the charges against him all broke down, he was ignominiously dismissed without one word of apology or regret. He claims ten thousand pounds indemnity from the French Government.

WE ARE SORRY that owing to inadvertance an objectionable advertisement entitled "Important Notice" appeared in our last issue. It will not again find a place in our paper.

WE TAKE the following telegram from the morning papers for the last fortnight :

London, October 10.—News from Africa states that the French are displaying great activity on the Congo River, establishing factories and carrying on negotiations with Native Chiefs.

11.—The Anglo-Indian Association have resolved to send a memorial to Earl Kimberley to postpone further proceedings in Ilbert Bill until Parliament had fullest opportunity of considering reports upon Bill submitted to Indian Government.

16.—It is reported from Tonquin that the Chinese troops are quitting the frontier. Further details received in connexion with the Foochow disturbance show that it was of an unimportant character.

17.—News from the Cape states that Cetewayo has voluntarily surrendered to the British Resident, and has arrived in Natal Territory.

18.—The Commission of the Fisheries Exhibition have awarded three gold medals to India. The Bombay Museum has been awarded one. Three silver medals have also been awarded to India; the Indian Commission one, the Ceylon Commission one, and the Government of Bengal one. India has also been awarded four bronze medals and one diploma. The Government of Madras has received one diploma.

It is reported that Ayoub Khan has received permission and is going to Bokhara.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1883.

THE MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEASANTRY OF BENGAL.

THE only plausible excuse which we have seen made for a wholesale change of the land-laws of Bengal is the depressed condition of the peasantry. But what is the real condition of the peasantry of Bengal? On this point the appendix to the last memorial of the British Indian Association contains the most irrefragable evidence. We have not space for the whole of the extracts, but we will cull a few here and there for the satisfaction of the reader :

DACCA DIVISION.
(Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, September 20th, 1876, P. 1017.)

The material condition of the people is reported to one of steady improvement. Mr. Lyall, the Magistrate of Dacca, writes:—"The condition of the ryots is excellent; they pay low wages, and are getting high prices for rice as well as for their other crops; very nearly the whole of the benefit of the rise in price caused by the famine year is enjoyed by them, and the ryots of this part of Bengal are decidedly prosperous." In Furreedpore the people are not quite so well off as they are in Dacca. In Backergunj many of the ryots are said to be in debt, but "that they are so," writes Mr. Peacock, the Comissioner," entirely their own fault; with a soil of such wonderfull fertility that it is no by means unusual for a single acre of land just touched by the ploughshare to yield 30 maunds of paddy, with a system of rivers and khals and channels that enable them either to sell the produce of their land to traders within a few yards of where it is grown, or to transport it themselves to the nearest market, and lastly, living in a district which by reason of its wonderful water system, is almost independent of the rainfall, and where consequently a failure of crops is almost an impossibility, and a bad harvest of the rarest occurence; the ryot of Backergunj, if he is not well to do, has only himself to thank." The Lieutenant-Governor, however, trusts that in fact the indebtedness of the Backergunj peasantry is not so widespread as is stated; no doubt the system of advances is common, but it is believed that the debts incurred are rapidly paid off, and that the ryots, as a community, are far less involved in Backergunj than they are in less favoured districts nearer Calcutta. In Tipperah it is certain that the people are very well off.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.
(Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, September 20th, 1877, p. 985)

Fine crops at home and high prices abroad made the year a prosperous one for the cultivators. The commissioners writes—"The people are advancing, though slowly, in intelligence and wealth: they look happy and contented. Marriages are numerous, and fairs and religious festivals well-attended. Coolies cannot be as easily obtained as formerly, and the prices of labor are supposed to be going up." In Purneah the trade in jute and oil-seeds has added largely to the ryots' means, while Malda has especially benefited, though it is to be feared only temporarily, by the higher prices of silk-cocoons.

BURDWAN DIVISION.
(Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, November 28th 1877, p. 1290.)

To the cultivators generally the year was one of remarkable prosperity. The full crops attended with high prices owing to the scarcity in Madras, enabled them to pay off most of their debts and to satisfy the demands of their landlords. In Burdwan the grain advances made during the famine of 1874, amounting to Rs. 2,35,000, have been all repaid save Rs. 10,000. Even in the tracts which suffered from inundation the ryots made such profits, from mulberry as almost made up for any losses on rice.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.
(Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, September 19th, 1877, p. 939.)

The reports of the District Officers confirm the fact already noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor, that a marked amelioration in the material condition of the people is to be observed in most of the districts of Bengal. The effects of the famine have, in this division, already passed away. Good harvests and high prices have enabled the ryots to pay up their arrears of rent, of famine advances, and the only fear now is that the improved condition of the peasantry, and their consequent independence, may make them act unfairly towards their landlords.

DACCA DIVISION.
(Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, september 26th, 1877, p. 980)

Generally, Mr. Peacock holds, there can be no doubt that the material condition of the agricultural portion of the population is one of great and increasing prosperity, and, as a consequence, of rapidly advancing independence. The growth of the jute cultivation is assigned as the chief cause of this. The Magistrate of Dacca states that the amount of jute grown in that district alone and sold at Narayanguuj, put a sum into the ryots' hands enough to pay the whole rental of the district and leave a surplus over of 8 to 13 lacs. A similar state of things is found in Furreedpore, Mymensing and Tipperah. "The style of living of the peasantry has quite changed. They are well-housed, well-fed, and well-clothed; their woman and children wear ornaments; their utensils are of metal instead of, as formerly, earthenware; they sleep on platforms instead of mats, and are covered with quilts well stuffed with cotton in place of the rags of cloth that in former years sufficed for the purpose." It is said that the professional and petty trading classes have not shared in this prosperity, and felt the higher prices of necessaries. They will probably, however, be able in time to raise the rate of their own remuneration.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
(Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, September 19th, 1877, p. 934.)

The Magistrates of 24-Perguunahs, Nuddea, and Jessore concur in testifying to a general improvement in the material condition of the lower classes. Mr. Smith, who has had long experience of Jessore, declares that he sees a gradual and steady improvement. "The peasantry are now better fed, better clothed and better housed than they were ten years ago. Almost every ryot now bears a cloth umbrella and a carpet bag,—articles which were formerly considered as luxuries for people in the higher grades of life." Mr. Stevens of Nuddea thinks that, while the lower classes are improving, the overstocking of the professions and of Government service has affected injuriously the status of the better classes, and believes that in many families there is really a struggle for subsistence. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that there is much truth in this. The undue attention paid to the teaching of very bad English in our middle class schools, and the natural tendencies of all Bengalees of the writer and higher classes to despise manual labor, have no doubt tended to create a large class of discontented, half-educated men who cannot find word, but are not, as Mr. Stevens says, ashamed to beg from thier wealthier relatives. The evil must to a great extent work its own cure. As the idlers increase, they will eventually be driven to work; and the difficulty of finding work may in time have the effect of postponing marriage and effecting other great social reforms. There are symptoms that the time is approaching when these classes will take to mechanical pursuits. Any disposition of this sort will be encouraged by Government, and when a real demand exists for teaching of a practical kind, it will be given.

BURDWAN DIVISION.
Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, October 2nd, 1878 p. 1127

The material condition of the people was good. The outturn of the crop was fair, and this, added to the large harvest of 1876-77, enabled the agriculturists to profit to the full by the high prices that ruled owing to the great demand for export to Madras and Bombay. In most of the districts the laboring classes were able also to share in the prosperity and secure a rise in wages.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
(Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, October 2nd 1878 p. 1113)

It was remarked in the Resolution on last year's report that the fact of the people having tided over the distress following on the cyclone, without any assistance from Government, was of itself striking evidence of their generally prosperous condition. In the tracts actually devastated by the cyclone, there was some decrease in cultivation owing to the difficulty of obtaining seed grain, and partly also from the idea that the salt-water had destroyed the fertility of the soil. The high prices of food must have pressed severely on the lower classes, but the cultivators in general have made few complaints. There have also been some complaints of the pressure of recent taxation—the Road Cess Public Works Cess, and License Tax, all having come into operation in Chittagong about the same time; but the grumbling appears to have proceeded for the most part from the Zemindars. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting laborers for road and embankment works while there has been only a slight falling off in the institution of Criminal charges, which is the favorite, though somewhat costly, amusement of the Chittagong ryot. On the whole, there is no reason to believe that the material condition of the people in the greater part of the district was worse than in other parts of Bengal. No doubt the people suffered from the effects of high prices the more because Chittagong is an importing district. In the part affected by the cyclone there was certainly much distress felt. But after another good harvest, the condition of the district will, it may be hoped, be entirely satisfactory.

DACCA DIVISION.
(Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, September 25th, 1878, p. 1049-50.)

The year was to the cultivating classes, who in Eastern Bengal form the bulk of the people, a season of extraordinary prosperity. They had good crops both of rice and jute, and realised extremely high prices. The non-agricultural classes and the small landlords may have suffered to some extent (for with the rise in the price of rice all other articles of food went up), but the fact that they have been able to stand, such a dear market so long, proves that they too are not without resources. The enormous amount of money which has been poured into the country for the purchase of grain must indeed have percolated through nearly all grades of society in one way or other. The district of Furreedpore was perhaps the worst off, the crop there having been rather short, but even here the Collector describes the people as fairly prosperous, well clothed and well housed. The Mahomedan Sub-divisional Officer at Kishoregunge points to the improved houses, better clothes and richer jewellery, but especially the greater number of wives of the peasantry, as incontestible proofs of their material well-being. In Dukhin Shabazpore, devastated as it was by the cyclone and storm-wave, the people were able to support themselves by the sale of their ornaments until the crop was ripe; and from the time that the early rice began to be cut in August 1877, they continued steadily to improve. Mr. Gupta, the Assistant Magistrate in charge of Peroz pore, himself a native of Bengal, shows that, but for his recklessness and prodigality in times of plenty, the Backergunj ryot would be even better off than he is. In proof of this he refers to the increase in the number of fairs held in the ryots' idle season between January and May. "At these fairs," (he says) "everything that can be wanted, either as a necessity or a luxury, can be found, from earthen pots to Keating's Cough Lozenges

The ryots spend a lot of money on useless things, instead of laying it up for a rainy day ; but in spite of this and similar extravagances, it is clear they have laid by enough to keep them for some months after the great calamity of 1876, and I do not know that much more can be expected. They live in great comfort, in homesteads of 5 to 4 Bigas, surrounded by a moat and ridge, the only approach to which is a raised road leading to the river, lined on both sides by cocoanut, date and other fruit trees ; they have an outer house where the ryot transacts his business, receive visitors, and puts up his guests for the night, and as many inner houses as the wants of his family require ; the whole being surrounded by a thick plantation of betel and cocoanut trees, which not only gives seclusion, but is also a source of great profit, so much so that many families support themselves on the produce of their homestead gardens."

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

(Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, October 2nd, 1878 p. 1109)

The ear was one of progress and increased prosperity, especially in regard to the lower classes, whether ryots or artizans. The latter are able apparently in districts near the Presidency to share in the growing prosperity and gains of the former. The best proof of the generally improved condition of all classes is, as Mr. Peacock remarks, the way in which they have stood the high prices of the past year,—prices notually higher than those assumed in 1874 as famine rates. Moorshedabad is,perhaps, the most backward district in the division, but even here as elsewhere, the ryot is in a much more independent and well-to-do condition than could have been hoped for 20 years ago. He is everywhere, however reckless and improvident, ready to sell off all his grains while prices are high, and to squander the proceeds, and never getting out of debt to his Mahajun and Zemindar. There is a general agreement among the district officers as to the depressed condition of the middle classes on moderate incomes. "Too proud" (writes one officer) "to soil their respectable hands with manual labor, but not too proud to live a life of dependence on others, their field of occupation remains limited in extent, while their numbers increase. What their future will be it is difficult to foresee ; but even now their existence is so precarious that they feel the pressure of high prices of food more than their humble, but more useful, brethren." The Commissioner hopes that these classes are beginning themselves to recognise their own position, and to turn their attention to trades and other means of earning a livelihood opposed to their traditions of caste and family.

PATNA DIVISION.

(Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, October 27th, 1882, p. 988-9.)

Under this head the Commissioner gives on the whole a fairly satisfactory account. The experienced Collector of Muzafferpore, Mr. Worsley, considers that the material condition of the people improved visibly during the year, and he appeals to the number and character of weddings and the comparatively well fed appearance of the lower classes in support of this statement. The Commissioner is doubtful how far these circumstances can be taken as evidence of permanent improvement in the condition of the classes referred to, but they at all events indicate some present advance ; and if fixity of tenure and fair rents will give stability to the well-being of the agricultural classes, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes these measures will shortly be attained. The Collector of Saran thinks that people of his district are well off, better off in fact, than their neighbours in some districts of the North-Western Provinces. They are indeed in debt, but Mr. Quinn is not prepared to say that the evils of indebtedness may not be exaggerated ; and to this opinion the Commissioner is apparently disposed to agree. The Lieutenant-Governor prefers to retain the old belief, that a load of debt does handicap a ryot in the struggle for existence in an overcrowded Indian District, and weakens the springs of industry. The people of Durbhungah have, in Mr. Boxwell's opinion, reached "a respectable average of rustic comfort," and the Sub-divisional Officer of Tajpore has observed, that granaries are everywhere well filled, that houses are being improved, and tanks and wells excavated. Such assurances of progress from a portion of Behar, where progress was needed, are especially gratifying. From Chumparun Mr. Edgar reports that, when he first visited the district in 1880 the contrast between its inhabitants and the people of Shahabad and Saran "struck him painfully." It is therefore well to learn, that within the short time that Mr. Edgar held charge of the district "the material condition of the people had been greatly improved." The construction of the railway to Motihari had some effect in raising wages, and fair harvests also helped to better the condition of all classes. Still Mr. Edgar, who has now left the district, does not think things as satisfactory as they might be, and this he attributes more to defects in the land laws than to other causes. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that the Chumparun ryot is in a depressed condition, but he trusts that the extension of railway communication to the district will now stimulate trade, and that the energy, tact, and watchfulness of the district officers will check agrarian abuses to which Mr. Edgar alludes, until an amendment in the Rent Law shall supply the true remedy.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

(*Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, October 18th, 1882, p. 1107.*)

While the causes at work to affect the condition of the agricultural classes, the rich harvest of previous years, and the rather scanty outturn of the rice crop in the year under report, were much the same in all districts ; there is still a considerable diversity in the accounts given of the general prosperity by the different district officers. From Dinagepore and Rajshahye, it is reported that no change has taken place. Apparently the agricultural population have plenty to eat, but cannot get rid of their surplus produce. The opening of the Railway to Dinagepore next year should supply a remedy for the state of things. As regards Serajgunge the Sub-Divisional Officer states (and the Collector is of opinion that the statement is true of the whole Pubna District) that the peasantry are in particularly good condition. The ryots have repaired and in some cases enlarged their dwelling houses, they have provided themselves with better clothing, and the judging from the purchases they may be seen making at the bazaars and hauts, I should say that they have throughout the year been able to provide themselves with an abundance of food. The same opinion is expressed by the District Officer of Bogra. In many places in this district the fall of prices in paddy has led to a wider breadth of jute cultivation. Of Rungpore, on the other hand, it is stated that the incomes of the people have been seriously contracted by the fall in the price of produce, and that their power of indulging in luxuries has diminished, though the peasants are plentifully supplied with food. In Julpigoorie also the condition of the people is said to have deteriorated but this is ascribed in part to the prevalence of cattle plague. The demand for labour and produce in Darjeeling has rendered both labourers and cultivators in that district prosperous, the only exception to the general affluence, being found among the sub-tenants of the Jotedars of the Terai.

(Speech of Sir Ashley Eden on the condition of the peasantry of Bengal, delivered at Dacca, 1877.

"Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remember them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world ; well-fed, well-clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labour, and able to hold their own or obtain prompt redress for any wrong."

(Speech of Sir Ashley Eden on the condion of the peasantry of Behar, delivered at Bankipore, 1881, in reply to an address of the Behar Landholders' Association.)

"I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation."

"This improvement is due to various causes : first and foremost are the full harvest beyond the recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial and famines ; next there has been, with growing prosperity, an increase in the value of land, a *general awakening* of the cultivating classes and an improved knowledge of their legal rights and privileges, and this has, I hope, been accompanied by a strict administration of the law. Then there has been a greater readiness on the part of landlords to recognise and affirm the rights of cultivators, and I hope that this may to some extent be due to the influence of your Association."

What better proofs are needed to attest the material prosperity of the peasantry of Bengal! And if there has been so much increase of prosperity among them, how can the existing land-laws be said to hamper their prosperity? And if the land-laws do not obstruct their prosperity, where is the necessity for radical innovations, subversive of old and cherished rights and positive justice ? We pause for a reply.

ANGLO-INDIAN COMPLICATIONS AND THEIR CAUSES.

SUCH is the title of an able and well-written paper which Mr. R. P. Sinnett, the late editor of the *Pioneer*, has contributed to the September number of the *Fortnightly Review*. The object of the paper is to lay before the British public some considerations connected with the present situation in India, with a view of showing how it can "be turned to good account by making it the fulcrum of a determined effort to resist the further progress of some bad habits that have crept into Indian administration of late years, and have given rise, directly or indirectly, to a good many annoying results, besides those which have now to be deplored." Mr. Sinnett points out that most Englishmen now recognise that the great mission of England in the East is to encourage the political growth of India, so that sometime in the future, though perhaps the remote future, the country may be as free from irksome control as the Australian colonies are at this moment. He testifies to the loyalty of the Indian people to the British Crown. He writes :—"Indian loyalty to the British Crown may be the object sometimes of incredulity on the part of Englishmen in India, but I feel confident in asserting that most Indians are friends, on the whole of the existing *regime* even as it stands, and have fully adopted the Sovereign of great Britain as their own. The Hindus especially are loyal to the British Crown *en masse*, as they would greatly regret to exchange their present allegiance for the only alternative open to the country if that were to fall through, namely some sort of Mahomedan ascendancy ; and though some Mahomedans may cherish an *arriere pense* to the effect that if the English were out of the country, they would be masters, it would probably be unfair to them even to regard this feeling as more than a vague sentiment; the existence of which may, perhaps, render their loyalty less trustworthy than that of the Hindus, but, at present is very far from giving rise among them to definite aspirations that can be regarded as a source of political peril." The people of India know very well that, with all their faults and shortcomings, the English are the best rulers they can possibly have and that they have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters.

In discussing the present situation in India, Mr. Sinnett has of course to speak of the Local Self-Government scheme and the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. With regard to the former he explains that Lord Ripon's self-government policy has grown naturally out of recent measures for the more complete decentralization of finance. He rightly holds that if the ultimate object of British rule be the political elevation of the Indian people, the wisdom of the new policy is evident. He states nothing but the truth when he says that if the local committees remained under the chairmanship of the European District Officers, these officers would do things in their own way, and the Native Members would be too timid to assert themselves. "If they are controlled from within by a European Chairman having a predominant voice in the council's, that is equivalent to obliterating them altogether." This must be the opinion of all sensible and unprejudiced persons who are acquainted with the actual circumstances of the country. Mr. Sinnett approves of the system of control from without, which is the leading feature of Lord Ripon's local self-government policy ; and he points out that under that system, the District Officers will have all necessary powers for checking the action of the committees, if they run into any extravagance at first, and for prompting them to pay attention to any business they neglect. As regards the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, Mr. Sinnett is far too sensible and fair-minded a man not to recognise the soundness and justice of its principle. He does not defend the state of things under which Native Magistrates in the Presidency towns are empowered to try charges against European persons, but are debarred from dealing with such charges in the interior of the country. He even admits that Native Magistrates in Presidency Towns have for many years exercised criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, "without disturbing any sentiment ;" and that "the objections now brought against the proposal to abolish the old restriction altogether are strained and most ungraciously expressed." Nevertheless, Mr. Sinnett thinks that the Government of India is greatly to blame for bringing on the question at all at such a time as this. But he forgets that a howl would have been raised against the measure by the European community whenever it might have been introduced. In the view of the opponents of the proposal the proper time for giving effect to it would never come ; and if their advice is to be acted upon the Government would have to wait till Doomsday. We must, however, confess that there is much truth in Mr. Sinnett's remark, that the introduction of the Ilbert Bill at the present time has greatly imperilled the success of the Local Self-Government scheme.

The most interesting portion of Mr. Sinnett's paper is that in which he protests against Indian affairs being made party questions in England. He observes :—"The nature of the relations which have been established during the last two or three Viceroyalties between the Government of India and the India Office at home is so seriously prejudicial to good government in India and replete with such ominous indications in regard to the future course of events, that nothing connected with the administration of India at this moment is so important as its exhaustive discussion. * * * * Every grand result that has grown out of the earlier administration of the British Empire in India has been due, more or less, to the fact that of old the Viceroys of India were of no party; that they no sooner became Viceroys than they rose above the storm of party. Conscious that they belonged to the Empire and not to the existing Ministry, they would have felt the bare suggestion that they should regulate their policy in India to suit the exigencies of their party as an insult to their high office. But what have we seen within recent years? We have seen Lord Lytton defying the whole weight of local experience and opinion to break up the Indian fiscal system in the matter of the abolition of the cotton duties, to meet the party obligation

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of his official chief in Downing-Street; and we have seen Lord Ripon defying the whole weight of opinion in his Council to break up the North-Western defences of the Empire as settled at the conclusion of the Afghan war." Now, while we perfectly agree with Mr. Sinnett in thinking that under no circumstances should Indian affairs be made party questions in England, we must say that he is wrong in citing the case of the abandonment of Kandahar in support of the position taken up by him. Sir Lepel Griffin, in his letter to the *Times* dated 15th March last, has shown with conclusive force that the Liberals have not reversed the Conservative policy in withdrawing from Kandahar; and that the evacuation of Southern Afghansthan was in direct accordance with the reiterated and solemn assurances which he had been instructed by Lord Lytton to give to the chiefs and people of Kabul. The wisdom of the policy of retiring from Kandahar may be a fair matter for argument; but the statement that the Conservative programme included the permanent occupation of Kandahar by a British garrison is utterly unfounded. The accession of the Conservatives to power in 1874 led to the premature retirement of Lord Northbrook. Similarly, the advent of the Whig Ministry in 1880 involved the resignation of Lord Lytton. This state of things, if allowed to continue, would be productive of incalculable injury to the country; and it is the duty of all persons interested in the welfare of India to raise their voice against it. Indian affairs should be dealt with in England on their own merits and not as party questions. If matters affecting the welfare of one-fifth of the entire human race should become the sport of party politics in England, it would be a dire misfortune. Mr. Sinnett, however, is mistaken in thinking that the Ilbert Bill was introduced at the instigation of the India Office. The proposal to remove the disability of Native Magistrates in regard to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects emanated from the Government of Bengal when Sir Ashley Eden was at its head; and it was a proposal, which represented his life conviction on the subject. The India Office, no doubt, approved the proposal of the Government of India to introduce a Bill to remove the disability of Native Magistrates; but the Secretary of State did not take the initiative in the matter, as Lord Salisbury did in the question of the abolition of the cotton duties or of the despatch of a Mission to the Amir of Afghanstan. We go entirely with Mr. Sinnett in insisting that the non-party character of the Indian Government should be restored and maintained intact.

CALCUTTA COMPARED WITH THE OTHER CITIES OF THE WORLD.

THE last annual report of the Calcutta Municipality is a *chef d'vre* of Mr. Harrison. It is a comprehensive document, well-conceived, well-arranged, and well-executed. As the civilized world is expected to visit Calcutta on the occasion of the approaching Fair, he has done well by comparing it with the great cities of the world. He thus compares London with Calcutta:

The population of London under the Metropolitan Board of Works being about 10 times that of Calcutta (4,33,219,) the annual rateable value of property in 1882 was £28,396,000, while that of Calcutta was Rs. 13,200,000=(say) £1,100,000. This shows that so far as house property is concerned, the wealth of London per head of population is about 5 to 2 as compared with that of Calcutta.

The total debt of the Metropolitan Board, which includes loans made to vestries and local Boards, amounted in 1882 to £21,586,795, the annual interest and sinking fund of which aggregated £1,087,679 or a charge of nearly 4 per cent on the rateable value of property. To compare the indebtedness of Calcutta the water-supply loans must be excluded, as the London Board does not undertake the supply of water, but leaves that to private companies; excluding these loans the indebtedness of Calcutta in 1882 was about 100 lacs, the interest and sinking fund of which was Rs. 7,30,000 or a charge of over 5 per cent. on the annual value of property. London is therefore, rateably to the value of its property, less in debt than Calcutta: but its financial position is even better than this would indicate, for Parliament allows the capital to levy duties on wine and coals to assist it in carrying out the improvement of city; these in 1882 yielded to the Metropolitan Board of Works £294,744 or more than one-fourth of the amount payable as interest. In Calcutta, on the contrary such taxes of this class as are levied, are appropriated by Government.

Paris and Calcutta are thus compared:

The Municipality of Paris is in many respects more similar to Calcutta than that of London, and therefore affords a better field for comparison. The whole territory within the circumvallation forms, since 1859, a single Municipality or *commune* as it is called. The area including the river is about 30 square miles, excluding it 27, the population at the Census of 1881 was 2,269,000. The area of Calcutta including the Esplanade is just under 8 square miles, and excluding just under 6: the population of the town proper in 1881 was 401,171, of the Esplanade 3,748, and of the port about 28,200, in all 4,33,219. Roughly speaking, therefore, Paris has a population more than five times as large as Calcutta occupying an area somewhat less than five times as large. Its revenue, however, has lately averaged the enormous sum of 250,000,000 francs, or say 1,250 lacs, nearly 50 times as much as that of Calcutta!!

The sum annually paid as interest on the municipal debt is about 95,000,000 francs equal to 457 lacs, or more than 60 times the burden which Calcutta has to bear. This is what Paris has to pay for having been Hausmannised! The remaining expenditure amounts in round numbers to 750 lacs, against 18 lacs annually spent in Calcutta. It is always fallacious to institute a minute comparison between the budgets of different cities unless the separate systems of accounts are clearly analysed and taken into account. This would be especially the case in regard to Paris, because about 100 lacs are annually devoted to poor relief, and more than 100 lacs to public instruction, objects on which no part of the Calcutta revenue is expended except a grant of Rs. 30,000 annually to the Pauper Hospital and Rs. 1,200 to the Leper Asylum. But after making all allowances and deducting interest on loans, the annual expenditure on objects similar to those on which the Calcutta revenues are expended, mounts up to about 500 lacs, or 28 times the Calcutta expenditure, with only six times the population.

It may well be asked how this large income is levied, and it is in this respect that Calcutta and Paris differ most widely. The only direct taxation is the addition of one per cent. to the State taxes on property, income, and trades and professions. This brings in the petty sum of 2½ lacs! The main item of income is 720 lacs from the *octroi* or town dues, on spirits, food, building materials, fuel, hay and straw. Other taxes on articles of consumption bring in 170 lacs; warehouses and weighing machines, the public use of which is necessitated by the octroi, 15 lacs. The Gas and Water Companies pay for the privilege of supplying the population 120 lacs, a tax which is manifestly another indirect tax on the inhabitants: markets 38 lacs, slaughter-houses 16 lacs, miscellaneous 120 lacs.

In Calcutta, on the contrary, the income may be stated as direct taxation, *i. e.*, House, Lighting and Police-rates, trade refuse and night-soil fees 17½ lacs: trades and professions 2½ lacs: carriages and horses and carts 1½ lacs: markets 1 lac: slaughter-house less than ½ lac, rents and miscellaneous 2 lacs.

The following table shews the points of resemblance between Calcutta and certain American cities:

Name.	Population.	Gross valuation reality and personality.	Direct tax per cent supposing assessments at 12 years' purchase.	Direct property tax per head.
		Lacs Rs.		Rs.
New York ...	1,206,577	30,000	31	62
Philadelphia...	846,980	13,000	23	30
Chicago ...	503,304	2,900	42	20
Boston ...	362,839	15,000	17	61
Cincinnati ...	255,700	4,100	37	50
Calcutta ...	433,514	2,000	12	3·6

Mr. Harrison then remarks:

Relative poverty of Calcutta.—The figures given above, both for American and European cities, show conclusively how comparatively poor the Calcutta Corporation is, and how unreasonable it is for visitors to Calcutta to expect to find the same comforts and luxuries of municipal administration, the same perfection of detail, as they would do in European and American cities. That sanitary *necessities* at least are not neglected, so far as these visitors are concerned, may fairly be assumed, when the death-rate in the quarters which they frequent has for many years past ranged between 13 and 15 per mile, a rate below that in the healthiest European cities, and though there are no doubt special considerations which favorably influence it, there cannot be much amiss in the sanitation of places where the mortality is as low as that. India is a poor country, and Calcutta, the capital of a poor country, is poor compared with other capitals and large cities. A reasonable critic, contrasting the funds at the disposal of this Municipality with those enjoyed by similar Corporations in the West, would rather wonder that so much has been done in the way of municipal and sanitary improvements, during the last 20 years, with such small means, than that so much remains to be done.

While on this subject we cannot resist the temptation of the concluding remarks of the report which we give below:

Tendency of direct taxation to increase.—The report just concluded tends to shew that the proper sanitation and improvement of Calcutta requires increased expenditure, and indicates an increase of taxation next year or at latest in 1885-86 as imminent. It is observable that the tendency of municipal legislation in Calcutta has always been to the increase of direct taxation. In 1836, the Committee appointed by Government "on the Fever Hospital and Municipal Enquiry" recommended the appropriation to the Municipal Fund of certain sources of local income, which would have relieved the town of heavy direct taxes, such as the surplus of the canal tolls, the Calcutta ground rent and Abkari taxes.

Calcutta allowed no assistance from its excise and no receipts in the form of town dues.—The anticipations of the Committee as to the constitution and administration of the Municipality have been realized. The municipal affairs of the town are now in the hands of a Corporation partly elected and partly nominated, and the Government has been relieved of the labor, care and anxiety of direct management and control of the Municipality, but the recommendations of the Committee as to funds have not been carried out. Not a pice from the surplus canal tolls, the Calcutta ground rents or the Abkari taxes comes to the municipal coffers. If for instance a share in the Abkari revenue of the town were placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioners, the Municipality would be relieved of direct taxation to a very sensible extent.

A different policy is, however, pursued by Government in respect of the sister Presidency town of Bombay. There certain excise and tobacco receipts are credited to the municipal revenue, and an octroi is allowed to be levied on many articles of domestic consumption. Customs duties are levied in London on wine and coal, where it is not held objectionable to levy a town duty upon them. It would be but fair and in accordance with precedent elsewhere to allow the Calcutta Municipality some benefit from the proceeds of the local excise duty on liquor.

At the same time Calcutta is the most heavily taxed city in all India. It is the seat of the empire, and yet what little does the Government contribute towards its improvement. The Chairman does well to recall to mind the memorable words of the Marquis of Wellesley in this connection:

"It is a primary duty of Government," his Lordship remarks, "to provide for the health, safety and commerce of the inhabitants of this great town, by establishing a comprehensive system for the improvement of the roads, streets, public drains, and water-courses, and by fixing permanent rules for the construction and distribution of the houses and public edifices, and for the regulation of nuisances of every description."

"The appearance and beauty of the town are inseparably connected with the health, safety and convenience of the inhabitants; and every improvement which shall introduce a greater degree of order, symmetry and magnificence in the streets, roads, ghats and wharfs, public edifices and private habitations will tend to ameliorate the climate, and to secure and promote every object of a just and salutary system of Police. * *"

"The means, his Lordship says in conclusion, for raising the necessary funds for the purpose of defraying the expense, which must attend the execution of the important improvements suggested in this minute, will claim the early and deliberate consideration of Government."

The Governor-General entertains no doubt that those funds may be raised without subjecting the Hon'ble Company to any considerable expense, and without imposing a heavy tax on the inhabitants of Calcutta. It will certainly be the duty of Government to contribute, in a just proportion, to any expense which

may be requisite for the purpose of completing the improvements of the town."

We hope these words will not be lost upon the present Government.

WILL NOT ANGRY WORDS CEASE?

IT fills us with great pain to observe that there seems to be no sign of abatement of angry words in connection with the Ilbert Bill. The subject has been discussed threadbare and yet the words seem to be louder and warmer. Nothing could be more painful than the language of some of the speakers at the Anti-Ilbert meeting at Silchar. We will give a few examples. Mr. Edgar said :

Whether India would be the country she is were it not for merchants, planters, and mill-owners, in fact the whole non-official European community, does not admit of a doubt, and if this is the way we are to be rallied upon, the sooner we take in to considration the feasibility of an Anglo-Indian Republic, or take council with Australia, the better.

In the meantime, I think it quite justifiable on our part that we accept the situation, by every European withdrawing his gratuitous services from an inconsiderate Government, and at once,—that established volunteer corps remain fast and at attention,—that no more corps be rai-ed at present, and that, pending the unconditional surrender of this bill, let the Government depend on the apathetic native for gratuitous service until the day comes when, as has been the case before, they will cry lustily for the assistance of that now discarded lord of creation—the Englishman of energy and integrity.

Mr. Spicer said :

Are we to sit down and see our countrymen and women in this country, or be ourselves handed over to jail, or may be the gallows, by native Magistrates for crimes of which we are no more guilty than the unborn babe? No, better, I say ,to be shot down by bullets from British rifles, if meet death or dishonour we must, than to have our characters destroyed, and our families and friends at home disgraced by connection with us. As this seems to me the certain outcome of the passing of this bill, I would earnestly ask every one present to familiarise himself with the use of a rifle, as bloodshed is inevitable if this bill be passed, for I take it as past discussion that we will not be judged in criminal matters by native Magistrates, and I would ask the Chairman to ask advice from the Defence Association in Calcutta as to whether they would not advise us all to join the volunteers, or whether we should merely join rifle clubs. It is an absolute necessity, if we are to do any good that we must get trained, or train ourselves to act as diciplined body of men. It be a very effective reply to the passing of this bill for the Defence Association to call every non-official European and Eurasian throughout India to learn to use a rifle and bayonet, not to support the Government, but in certain eventualities to enable us to demand back again in the future the birthright that they now propose to *steal* from us. Do you suppose that the Barons of England would have wrung the Magna Charta from despotic and pusillanimous John if they had gone to him on bended knee and not with armed men at their back? In the same way I hold we shall have to win back our birthright from a despotic vain, and obstinate Viceroy who will not listen to his own officials, much less to reason.

Mr. Showers :

The question then remains what do we the despised unofficial class, who, Lord Hartington says, are not responsible for the Government of the country, and consequently must not be listened to—intend to do. I would propose that for each Presidency an influential deputation consisting of delegates from the defferent Tea, Indigo, and other districts where British subjects are largely employed or reside, together with the Chamber of Commerce, Tea, Trade and other Associations, be selected by the Commitee of the E. and A. I. Defence Association, to wait on Lord Ripon as soon after his arrival in Calcutta as possible, and implore him humbly not to risk throwing the country into all the horrors of civil war. Should this Heaven-born statesman, this head of a Government, who (to prove the equality of races) rob both Native and European alike, the landholders and zemindars of their land, and we of a dearly prized privilege, the possession of which we are prepared to defend with our lives —should he, I say, refuse to listen to reason, and still persist in his mad course, then the real labours of the Defence Association will commence, as they will have to concert measures for resistence throughout India, and these, to be successfull, must be properly organized, and united action taken.

Should we be, which God forbid, unhappily compelled to take up arms in self-defence, Mr. Gladstone will find that we are not so easily to be suppressed, and Lord Ripon that we will not be contented with the simple withdrawal of the Bill, but that we shall also refuse to allow our fellow countrymen to be tried by Native Magistrates even in Presidency Towns.

Of course Englishmen are at liberty to say anything they like about their own Government, their own statesmen and their own rulers, but they ought to remember that they are in a foreign country and amidst people, who are not used to such violent language towards their rulers, and let them consider what moral and political effects such language is likely to produce upon the native mind. The outcry raised against the Viceroy in connection with his return to the capital, though based on personal feeling, has a substantial political feeling which a native mind can not fail to understand. The stream of Billingsgate, which is flowing on this subject is, indeed, most painful. It does no credit to the hearts of those, who are pouring it out. We will not soil our pages with the sentiments and the expressions which have found place in the columns of our Hare Street contemporary on this subject, but we would beseech him and other leaders of public opinion in this country to consider whether angry words of this kind are calculated to exalt the English character or promote that good feeling between the rulers and the ruled which is the corner-stone of good government in every country. The infuriated Britishers are openly preaching rebellion against the Queen's Government, and setting a most pernicious example to Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

We are glad to observe that the Viceroy has given a dignified reproof to the malcontents by the notification announcing the arrangement made for His Excellency's reception on the occasion of his return to the capital. We give the notification below :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive in Calcutta by special train on Saturday, the 1st December, 1883, at 8 A. M. Railway time.

His Excellency will be received at the Howrah Railway Station by the Chairman of the Corporation and Commissioner of Police of the Town of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah and at Government House by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Members of His Excellency's Council, the Principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard-of Honour of Native troops, with band, will be drawn up outside the Howrah Railway Station.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road, and Esplanade Row.

His Excellency will be escorted from Howrah Station to Government House by his Excellency's Body-Guard.

A Guard-of-Honour of British Infantry, with band, will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House.

A Vice-regal salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency passes the Hooghly Bridge.

Full dress will be worn by officers entitled to uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

By Command,
WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Captain,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy

It will be thus seen that no mention is made of the Volunteers, but the Volunteers will act both gracefully and loyally if they should turn out of their own accord to do homage to the Queen's Representative. At any rate Her Majesty's Native Indian subjects we make no doubt will *volunteer en masse* to do him honour.

A GLIMPSE OF LAW IN THE MOFUSSIL.

WITH reference to some remarks of ours on the *Englishman*'s article on the Madaripore case Mr. C. T. Davis, the Chief Clerk of the High Court, has addressed us the following letter :

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDOO PATRIOT."
Calcutta, 5 Hasting's Street, 6th October 1883.

SIR,—With reference to your remarks on an article in the *Englishman* and such article and a subsequent article in this morning's *Englishman* I think it but right to send you the accompanying copies of correspondence and with reference to the statement in my letter to Mr. Sharp that I was determined at whatever cost or risk to appear "in person "accompanied by a solicitor from Calcutta, seeing that under "section 202 of the Indian Penal Code I might have been "sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and "that had the matter been pursued further I should "probably have also availed myself at any cost of the aid "and advice of the leader for the time being of the "Calcutta Bar," I wish to add that the determination referred to had relation to the cases affecting absentee zemindars and their agents both native and European rather than to cases against Europeans under the Ilbert Bill, for, as I stated to Mr. Sharp, "I have never taken any part in any discussion or agitation regarding the Ilbert Bill and have said the Bill was only to be regretted for the ill blood it has set boiling and that for my own part I would infinitely prefer appearing either personally or as a solicitor before any native Judge or Magistrate rather than before any civilian or military man vested with judicial or magisterial powers." By this I by no means mean that a native judge or magistrate would fail in or fear to do his duty, but that he has not the same jealousy of the interloper (as he used to be called) as the European Official has had from all time to which the memory of man extendeth. At the same time I am afraidI must admit that the native subordinate is very likely to be just unjust or timid just as his official superior is fair or indifferent.

It may be said perhaps, and perhaps will be said by the ill-natured, that I am trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hound. I do not think that this is true or even fair, for I am one of those who would prefer not to see the hare hunted and only run like true hound at the throat of those who try to chear us and those who try to goad.

With reference to the Ilbert Bill and the Tenancy Bill may I not say ye have asked for bread and been given a stone, and would it not be far better for each and all of us to eat our bread with joy and thankfulness in singleness of heart rather than to accept stones and throw them at suspected foe or unrecognised friend. In fact would it not be wiser to avoid throwing stones altogether while we are living in glass-houses under Draconic Laws. And as to the most Draconic of all laws the Indian Penal Code, has it not been very justly remarked by one who was in a very great measure responsible for its production, Sir Walter Morgan, who was the Accoucher at the birth of this monster, of which Sir Barnes Peacock was the mother and Macaulay the grandmother or great grandmother, that except in the hands of men of ordinary sense and ordinary temper it was and is likely to be a mighty instrument of wrong under every section of which nearly every one of us would every day and every hour of our lives, be in the greatest jeopardy and peril of life and liberty.

To my former remarks as to the Ilbert Bill and the ill-blood it has set boiling may I be permitted to add that it was under an evil star that this ill-conceived, ill-begotten, ill-born and ill-bred Bill was incubated child of Ilbert, it is the parent of ill blood, ill will, ill-feeling ill-luck and it is to be hoped that if it perish not at its ill-birth that it may be speedily consigned to the proper limbo for ill designers and workers of ill.

Yours obediently,
C. T. DAVIS.

Mr. Davis has placed the following correspondent at our disposal :

No. 1365 of 1883.—Summons to accused.—To—C. T. Davis Esq. Receiver of the Estate of Rajchunder Dass zemindar, Pergunnah Mokimpore, Hastings, Street House No 4, Calcutta.

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to charges of not giving information of a riot occurred at Burne, a village under your management, and of intentionally omitting to give information of the above offence being legally bound to do so (Sections 154 and 202 I. P. C.) You are hereby required to appear in person or by pleader, before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Madaripore in the District of Furreedpore on the 25th day of September 1883.

Herein fail not,

Dated the 12th day of September 1883. (Sd.) Kalinath Bose, Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

No. 1967—From—H. G. Sharp Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Furreedpore—To C. T. Davis Esq., Chief Clerk, &c., High Court dated Furreedpore the 28th September 1883.

Sir,—I have seen an article in the "Englishman" in which it is stated that Babu Kali Nath Bose, Sub-Divisonal Magistrate of Madaripore has issued a summons to you under Sec. 154 and 202 I. P. C. I have not had the case before me, but have now transferred it to my own file under Sec. 528 C. C. P. and cancelled the now existing order for the issue of process against you. You are therefore under no obligation in connection with the summons recieved by you.

2. I am of course free to pass such further orders as may afterwards seem necessary, and a gentle man in your official position will easily understand that this letter does not touch the merits of the case, and will not affect any further proceedings that may be taken.

3 I should have been glad, under the peculiar circumstances to have received a direct application from you but I can hardly think that there is the risk, intimated in the article of your spending a large sum of money, or of travelling or incurring other discomfort, for it would seem *prima facie* pretty clear that the order contained in the summons was not binding upon you.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant (Sd.) H. G. SHARP, Offg. Magistrate.

No. 2020.—From H.G.Sharp Esq.,—Offg. Magistrate, Furreedpore.—To C. T. Davis, Esq.,—Chief Clerk and Receiver to the High Court, Calcutta,—Dated, Furreedpore, the 3rd October 1883.

SIR,—In continuation of my No. 1967 Dated the 28th ultimo, I beg to annex a copy of my final judicial order of this date, stopping the proceedings against you under Sec. 154 and 202 I. P. C.

2. I find that the original summons receipted by your clerk on the 21st ultimo, expressly allows you the option of appearing by pleader, and I should be glad to know whether a chance mistake was made in the duplicate now in your possession, as otherwise a good deal of the argument contained in the "Englishman's" article appears to fail, nor is it understood why your pleaders, on the 25th ultimo, petitioned the Sub-divisional Magistrate to grant leave to appear by them instead of appearing personally.

I have the honor to be,—Sir,—Your most obedient Servant, (Sd.) H. G. Sharp,—Offg. Magistrate.

It appears that a case Under Secs. 154 and 202, I. P. C., is pending on the file of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Madaripore against Mr. C. T. Davis, Chief Clerk and official Receiver to the High Court.

The case is withdrawn from the Sub-divisional Magistrate's file, and placed on my file under Sec. 528, C. C. P.

(Sd.) H. G. Sharp,—Acting District Magistrate, Furreedpore, and Justice of the Peace.—The 28th September 1883.

It appears that the connexions of Mr. Davis with the Estate is purely official, apart from private interest; and it is very doubtful whether he could have heard of the riot and given information in time, living as he does at Calcutta. It appears in the *Gazette* (Sec. 81, Evidence Act) that he was on furlough for ten months in 1882 and 1883. On these grounds I consider that the proceedings under Sec. 154 and 202, I. P. C. against him individually should be stopped; and he is accordingly released under Section 249, C. C. P.

Sd. H. G. Sharp,—Acting District Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.—The 3rd October 1883.

I certify that the above are true copies of the documents of which they purport to be copies.

Sd. Ishan Chunder Bose,—Sheristadar to the Magistrate of Furreedpore,—The 3rd October 1883.

Calcutta, 5 Hastings Street, 5th October 1883.—Estate of Rajchunder Dass decd.—For H. G. Sharp Esq. B. C. S. Officiating Magistrate, Furreedpore.

Sir,—In reply to your letters Nos. 1967 and 2020 I am forced to say that I think you are hardly justified in referring to the article in the *Englishman* in your communications to me for though the editor of that journal is professedly not responsible for the communications of his correspondents I believe he claims to be alone responsible for the leading articles and would repudiate liability on the part of any one else and regard the gratuitous assumption of such liability by even the writer as a piece of gross impertinence. As, however, the article in question was written on information furnished by me, I have not the least objection to state that though the summons gave me the option of appearing either in person or by pleader, I did declare to the writer that I was determined at whatever cost or risk to appear in person accompanied by a Solicitor from Calcutta, seeing that under Section 202 of the Indian Penal Code I might have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and I may add that had the matter been pursued further I should probably have also availed myself at any cost of the aid and advice of the Leader for the time being of the Calcutta Bar. However matters having terminated as they have done, I do not desire to pursue the matter further or enter into any discussion about it more especially as I have since had over and those serious attacks of illness which makes a man look at life through changed glasses.

You will excuse my adding that I have never taken any part in any discussion or agitation regarding the Ilbert Bill and have said the Bill was only to be regretted for the illblood it has set boiling, and that for my own part I would infinitely prefer appearing either personally or as Solicitor, before any native Judge or Magistrate, rather than before any Civilian or Military man vested with judicial or magisterial powers, and I trust I may be forgiven if I add that I am still of this opinion.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, C. T. Davis, Receiver of the Estate.

We thank Mr. Davis for communicating the whole correspondence to us. It gives some glimpses of life and law in the Mofussil. Here is a case in which the Magistrate of the district directly interferes because there appears an article in the *Englishman*. He has not even a formal application before him. He then writes to the party direct, that party, a sensible man, almost rebukes the Magistrate, that he should have withdrawn the case from the file of the Deputy Magistrate, on the appearance of a newspaper article; he also tells him boldly and frankly that he has no objection to appear before a Native Deputy Magistrate. But the Magistrate understands his feelings better than himself. Mr. Davis's letter to us does honor to him. He does not share the bitter race-feeling which the Ilbert Bill controversy has unfortunately engendered. He justly took his stand upon the unjust obligations which the law casts upon the landlord for no faults of his own. Suppose the landholder concerned had been a Native, and not Mr. Davis, would Mr. Sharp have shewn him the same consideration? Would he have withdrawn the case from the file of the Deputy Magistrate or withdrawn it without even a formal application before him? This is the difference between a European and a Native. A Newab goes to pay him a complimentary visit, and he is ejected, but a European British subject is summoned by a Deputy of his and he interposes his authority and cancels the summons, because an English newspaper notices the matter. What lucid light is thrown by this correspondence upon some phases of the administration of criminal justice in the Mofussil? We thank Mr. Davis for enabling us to throw in this light.

MR. KEENE ON THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for June contains an article entitled "Some Aspects of Lord Ripon's Policy," from the pen of Mr. H. G. Keene, late of the North-West Civil Service. The article is mainly devoted to an examination of the local self-government scheme devised by the present Government of India, and it is chiefly valuable as an exposition of Anglo-Indian official opinion on the subject. Mr. Keene was for many years a district officer and a District Judge in India, and in both capacities had had ample opportunities of making himself acquainted with the circumstances of the country. He claims to have made a good use of his opportunities, and comes forward to speak as an "authority" on the question of the extension and development of local self-government.

The drift of Mr. Keene's article is, that no change ought to be made in the present system. He urges that local government, in a certain shape, is desirable in India, "provided always that it can be sufficiently controlled by officials to ensure its efficiency, economy and impartial action." He tells us that under those conditions local self-government has worked well in the great cities for many years; that official control is often reduced to a minimum, and that as civilisation proceeds this minimum can, and will, be reduced still further. Now the statement that local self-government has worked well for many years in the cities and towns of India under the present system is grossly incorrect and misleading. As a matter of fact, except in the Presidency towns, which contain a large white population and an educated Native Community, local self-government merely existed in name under the old *regime*. In the great cities as well as in the smaller towns the municipalities have hitherto been shams rather than realities. The members of the committees have been so many respectable nonentities, every thing being done under the orders, and in accordance with the wishes, of the official president, by the executive officers of the municipality. The committee has only met at intervals to solemnly register their approval of all that had been done for them. If Mr. Keene chooses to call this system local self-government, he is welcome to his opinion; but no right-minded person will concur in his view. Our rulers may think that the people of India may be conciliated by making them a few showy concessions; but our countrymen are not so stupid that they cannot distinguish substance from the shadow. The Native members of the existing sham municipal and local committees have not taken the slightest interest in their proceedings, because they knew very well that they had no real power or responsibility. Mr. Keene would have the British public believe that the practical results of this system of local Government under which the municipal and local committees have been shams rather than realities, have been excellent. We join issue with him on this important point. We are strongly of opinion that the Government of India made a grave blunder in declaring in the famous Resolution of 18th May of last year that it is primarily with a view to promote the political education of the people and not to secure the efficiency of administration that the local self-government scheme had been devised. The necessity for the measure should to our thinking have been placed on the higher and broader ground of ensuring the more efficient and economical administration of municipal and local funds. But the Supreme Government did not probably like to offend the *amour propre* of the Indian Civilians, upon whose friendly attitude towards the new scheme its success entirely depended. Sir J. Morris, late Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has recorded the following pertinent observations:—"Among the difficulties which a conscientious Deputy Commissioner must most frequently realise are the impossibility of supervising works which are being carried on in all parts of the district, and *want of an accurate knowledge of the real acquirements of different localities. Another defect of the present system is the want of consistency of plan which has often characterised district works.* One Deputy Commissioner has theories and projects of his own, and spends money freely on them, only too often to find that when he leaves the district his successor has good reasons to adduce for abandoning them. Thus one of the objects of this measure is to place a permanent authority in charge of local works, and so secure consistency of administration." The italics in the passages just quoted are ours. Sir J. Morri's weighty words deserve the careful and unprejudiced consideration of all opponents of the local self-government scheme. If the scheme be properly worked, it cannot fail to secure more efficient and economical administration of the municipal and local funds. But we confess we have not the slightest hope that the district officers and divisional commissioners will give a fair trial to a policy to which they are so strongly opposed, and which they firmly believe will greatly affect their position and powers.

Mr. Keene makes much of the fact that though Lord Ripon enjoined on his subordinates that district officers were not to be members of the boards or local committees that might be elected in the district, yet when the result of the elections was known it appeared that the district officer was almost universally named not only as a member of the board, but its chairman. There need, however, be no difficulty in accounting for the fact, on which Mr. Keene, in his anxiety to condemn Lord Ripon's local self-government policy, lays so much stress. An Indian proverb says, "He who has to live in the water cannot afford to quarrel with the alligator." The district officer, as we have over and over again said in these columns, is virtually an autocrat within his jurisdiction. He is the earthly Providence of the people committed to his charge. Being the lord of all he surveys, he cannot tolerate the slighest opposition to his will. The man who incurs his displeasure incurs positive ruin. Is it, then, any wonder that in spite of Lord Ripon's injunction to the contrary, the people should universally elect the district officer to be the chairman of the board? Such a result is merely what was expected: it is the most natural thing in the world. Mr. Keene apprehends that under the new system there will be a danger of the poorer classes being oppressed unless the district officer take up an attitude of something more than external criticism and negative control. He writes: "Thus, for example, the writer has known instances, even under the old *regime* where Hindu municipalities have endeavoured to debar the Mahomedan poor from the slaughter of cattle and therefore from the use of beef. This, if the English officials had not interposed, would have first caused a riot, and then brought the poor something like starvation; their habits and means being duly considered, it will be plain to all who know the country that without beef the urban Moslems cannot live. Such extreme cases might not be common, even under the new system. But it is well in any case to remember that the British position in India is chiefly strong in virtue of its umpire-like character between sections of the population extremely ill-disposed towards each other. Again, the wealthy Hindu men of business, who will undoubtedly preponderate on the boards, will try to levy funds by methods whose chief recommendation will be that it will spare their own property." The dangers apprehended by Mr. Keene will not occur, if the executive officers of Government exercise energetically the very full and effectual powers of control, which the local self-government scheme has reserved for them. If the interposition of officials could, under the old *regime*, prevent the Mahomedan poor being debarred from the use of beef which Mr. Keene considers so absolutely necessary for them, the same thing might be done under the new system, if only the officials did their duty. Fears regarding the possible starvation of the urban Mussulmans under the new *regime* need not, therefore, disturb Mr. Keene's slumbers. And as regards taxation we may remind him that the municipal committees and local boards will not have power to impose taxes without the sanction of the Government. There is one remark in Mr. Keene's paper which is perfectly just. He says: "If the people understood that the proposed measure might involve an increase to the rates, I believe they would themselves spontaneously decline the instalment of 'Home Rule' that is being thus thrust upon them in the room of their indigenous village-system, or (in towns) of that officialised system in which the present generation has grown up." The statement that our countrymen would have declined the local self-government scheme if they thought that its introduction might lead to increased taxation, most accurately describes their feelings. They gladly and gratefully accepted the proposed measure, because the Government of India told them that it was

not to be accompanied by the imposition of additional burdens upon them. We can assure the Government that if an increase of local taxation be the consequence of self-government, all hope of the new policy proving successful must be at once and for ever abandoned.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE PROSPECTS of the crops we are exceedingly sorry to note are gloomy. We have before us the crop and weather reports for the week ending the 13th October, and we give below an abstract of the reports. The reader will be able to form an idea of the situation, when we say that the total fall of rain during the week was 0·67, whereas the average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years was 13·8 inches, and that the total from 1st January to 13th October 1883 was 49·96, whereas the average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years was 61·65 inches. The scanty fall as a matter of course has greatly affected the prospects of the crops. The early rains were, however, neither insufficient, nor unseasonable. It is the cessation of the late rains, which has injured the crops. In most districts the crops on the ground were splendid, but the drought is drying them up. We note the state of the crops district by district to the close of the week ending the 13th October :

WESTERN DISTRICTS. *Burdwan.*—Weather—very hot. The slight amount of rain that has lately fallen in some parts of the district has been of no appreciable benefit to the crops which are now beginning to wither even in the low lands. Prospects bad. *Bankura,*—Weather—continues hot, with cool mornings. Cloud hanging about. The rice crop is suffering seriously for want of rain. Prices rising. Public health good. *Beerbhoom,*—Weather—hot and dry. Cloudy on the last two days of the week. Rain urgently wanted for the rice crop, which is suffering much from drought. *Midnapore,*—Weather—cloudy. Want of rain is keenly felt everywhere. Prospects of crops unfavourable. *Hooghly,*—Weather—alternately cloudy and sunny throughout the week. Rain is badly wanted all over the district, and the prospects of the *amun* crop are critical. Unless it rains heavily soon, this and the potato crop will suffer severely. There is fever in various parts of the district, and some cases of cholera in Hooghly and Chinsurah towns. *Howrah,*—Weather—warm and cloudy with a few slight showers. *Amun* rice and sugarcane suffering from want of rain. Land being prepared for cold-weather crops. Rain much needed both for the standing crops, and those for which the soil has to be prepared.

CENTRAL DISTRICTS. *24-Pergunnahs,*—Weather—dry and hot. Early crops nearly all harvested. A heavy downpour of rain would entirely undo all the harm done the crops on the high lands by the dry and hot weather experienced. *Nuddea,*—Weather fine and cool. The *amun* is greatly suffering from want of rain everywhere. Fever stationary. *Khoolna,*—Weather—very hot in first part of the week. Cloudy with a few drizzling showers latterly. The reports do not shew that the late rice crop has been much injured, but more rain is wanted. *Jessore,*—Weather—sultry and foul. Twelve annas *amun* on high lands in the Sudder and Jhenida sub-divisions almost destroyed in consequence of drought. Expected outturn is 4 annas. Prospects of low land *amun* are not still bad in Narail, Magura, and Bongong. Four annas are reported to have been damaged. The sky is to-day (13th) at 2 P. M. replete with clouds. Heavy shower, which is expected, would save half the crop. General health good. *Moorshedabad.*—There has been no rain. Weather cloudy and threatening especially during the last two days. Hot and sultry ; mornings cool. The paddy is fast drying up for want of rain. *Dinagepore,*—Weather—fair. Rain wanting but prospects fair. A little rain now would make prospects good. *Rajshahye,*—weather—very hot. Late rice is suffering for want of rain. It is reported that the *amun* crop within the Charghat police station has been irrecoverably damaged. *Rungpore.*—Weather—hot. Rain much wanted for *amun* crop especially in the Gaibanda sub-division and in the south of the Sudder sub-division. Other winter crops are promising *Bogra,*—Clouds have appeared, but no rain has fallen. The last shower fell on 28th ultimo. Weather still very hot. The state and prospects of the amun crop are very bad, as the transplanted rice is withering for want of rain. *Pubna,*—Weather—cooler. Slight rain, more wanted. *Amun* rice suffering generally from want of rain. Sugarcane and turmeric doing fairly well. *Darjeeling,*—Weather—bright. Early harvest complete with fair outturn, better in hills than in Terai. Late rice is doing well in the hills, but wants rain badly in the Terai. *Julpigoree,*—Weather—seasonable. State of crops good. Transplanting of late rice nearly over. *Thakuri* and *kulti kalai* promising. Sugarcane good, *Cooch Behar,*—Weather—fair and seasonable. Fields being prepared for tobacco and other cold-weather crops. Prospects of late rice favourable

EASTERN DISTRICTS. *Dacca,*—Weather—hot. Harvesting of *aus* and *ashini* paddy continues. Jute is still being cut. *Amun* blossoming. Prospects of crops good. *Furreedpore,*—Weather—dry and hot. Some appearances of rain during the last three days. State and prospects of sugarcane very fair, but of *amun* poor. Rain is seriously needed. *Backergunge,*—Weather—hot and clear. Prospects of crops good, *Mymensingh,*—Weather—hot ; cloudy sky. Rain is wanted everywhere. Winter rice promises well.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.—*Chittagong.*—Weather—seasonable. Prospects favourable. Rain has done good to standing crops. *Noakhally.*—Whether—clear and sultry. Young *amun* plants promising. Transplanting still continues. *Tipperah.*—Whether—fair and hot. *Amun* crop good. Prospects bright. *Chittagong Hill Tracts.*—Report not received. *Hill Tipperah.*—Whether—rather too hot for the season. *Amun* and sugarcane doing well.

BEHAR.—*Patna.*—Weather—hot. Rain is much wanted for paddy. *Jowar rahar,* sugarcane and cotton are growing well. Plantation of potato is going on. Cholera still reported from Barh and Behar sub-divisions. *Gya.*—Weather—warm and dry with haze. Rice crop is very bad. *Rubbee* cultivation hindered by want of rain. Prices rising. *Shahabad.*—Weather—mornings and evenings cool. The *katia* or season when rain is required to ripen the crop, having proved dry, the rice is perishing except on land irrigated from the canal. The whole of the canal water is being utilized, and the supply is insufficient for the area supposed to be commanded. *Durbhunga.*—Weather hot in the day, getting cool at night. Rain is very much wanted especially to save the rice crop on the high lands. Irrigation is being resorted to. Prices have risen. If no more rain falls, there will be only an eight anna crop throughout the district. *Mozufferpore.*—Weather—sky partially overcast, but rainless. *Bhadoi* harvest completed, with results on the whole below the average Rain badly wanted for the rice crop. In Seetamarhi prospect becoming gloomy day by day. *Sarun.*—Weather—dry days hot; nights cool; clouds hanging about, but no rain. Rain anxiously awaited. Paddy crop suffering and *rubbee* sowing delayed, for want of rain. *Chumparun*—Weather—dry and hot, occasional clouds. Cooler in the latter part of the night. The protracted drought causes grave anxiety. In some places there is not sufficient moisture in the soil to permit of the *rubbee* crop being sown. The *dhan* in most places requires rain. *Bhadoi* is being harvested, but the outturn has been far below an average one. *Monghyr*—weather—hot and dry Prospects of crops generally good, but the winter rice on the high land is suffering from the drought. Rain is much required everywhere, and a good shower will improve prospects. *Bhagulpore.*—Weather—unusally hot in the day, cool in the mornings. On 11th and 12th it was cloudy and the wind was variable, but on the 13th sky cleared. The rice crop on the higher lands has suffered much. The lowland crop has also suffered, and the outturn will probably not exceed eight annas. The price of rice has risen considerably. There is little or no moisture for the *rubbee* sowings. *Purneah.*—Weather—hot by day, cool by night. Prospects of crops still reported good in Kissengunge, but more rain wanted in Arrarea, and more still in the Sudder sub-division. The absence of rain during the past week has been generally injurious to the late rice crop. The weather is now cloudy *Rubbee* cultivation is going on as usual. *Maldah.*—Weather—hot and cloudy. Heavy rain is much wanted for the late rice crop, Common rice selling at from 16 to 18 seers per rupee. General health good. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—Weather—days clear, bright, and hot, till Thursday evening [11th when clouds began to form; nights cool, mornings dewy. Rain urgently wanted, especially for the up-land *dhan.* Irrigation will sustain a considerable area but the crop not protected are suffering, and the *rubbee* lands cannot be prepared for sowing.

ORISSA.—*Cuttack.*—Weather—hot. Cutting of *beali* crop still going on ; *sarad* being weeded and growing well, but rain urgently wanted. Price of rice increasing, Public health good, except some scattered cases of ordinary fever. Cattle-disease reported to have appeared in some places of Kendrapara sub division. *Pooree.*—Weather—hot. State of crops good, but rain is wanted. *Balasore.*—Weather—hot and dry, but cloudy at intervals. Harvesting of *aus* crop nearly over. Rain very much wanted for *amun.* A heavy fall of, say 4 to 5 inches in next few days would, probably still ensure a 12-anna crop; but if no more rain falls the *amun* harvest must be most seriously affected. A great deal depends on the weather of the next week. Public health good.

SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER AGENCY, *Hazaribagh.*—Want of rain is keenly felt all over the district for the standing rice crop which has already suffered a great deal. *Lohardugga.*—Weather—bright and warm. Winter rice on high lands suffering from want of rain. *Rubbee* sowings in Palamow prevented from same cause. *Singhbhoom.*—Weather—days warm, mornings and evenings cool. Prospects of crops generally good, but more rain is wanted. *Manbhoom*—Report not received.

Since the 13th October there has been fall of rain but not in sufficient quantity. It is too early to estimate the extent of the failure of the crops. But as far as we can judge there will be no famine. There may be scarcity in some districts, and a rise in the prices perhaps everywhere. The prospects of the crops in the Eastern districts are generally good. The old stocks of rice are we believe throughout the country abundant.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains the papers received by the Government of India relating to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We give below an analysis of the opinions :

For the Bill generally.

Mr. Livesay, Collector, Bogra, Mr. Newberry, Collector, Rungpore, Babu Shyamadhub Roy, Deputy Collector, Jessore, Mr. W. G. Deare, Sub-Divisional Officer, Jhenida.

Against the Bill.

Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner, Rajshye and Cooch Behar Division, Mr. E W. Westmacott, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, Mr. J. O'B. Seales, Zemindari Manager, Bankura for Messrs. Gisbourn and Co. Calcutta, Mr. E. E. Lowis, Commissioner, Chittagong Division, is against the Bill as regards its application to the Chittagong District, Mr. A. W. Paul, Collector, Dacca, opposed to the Bill as regards its application to East Bengal, Mr. Herbert Mosley, Collector, Murshedabad, W. Shirreff, Sindoori Concern, Nuddea, Raja Promothobhusun Deb Roy, Nuldanga, Moulvi Syed Moazzim Hossain Khan Bahadur, Judge, Small Cause Court, Nurrail, Mr. Harry Oattes, Hazrapore Concern, Jessore. Mr. E. Tweedie, Porehatti Concern, Jessore, Babus Girindranath Mookerjea, Zemindar, Ula, Judoonath Roy, Rai Bahadur, Zemindar, Krishnuggur, Bedhubhusun Bose, Zemindar, Katdha, and Nufferchunder Pal Chowdhry, Zemindar, Nattudea, Nuddea, Mr. J. Monro, Commissioner, Presidency Division, Babu Pearymohun Mookerjea, Otterpara, British Indian Association, Calcutta, Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar, Calcutta, Behar Landholders' Association, Bankipore, East Bengal Landholders' Association, Dacca.

In favour of the Bill with some modifications of details.

Messrs. E G. Glazie, Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, A. C. Tute, Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, A. A. Wace, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling. Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. C. A. Samuells, Collector, Bankura, Mr. N.S. Alexander, Officiating Commissioner, Dacca, Babu Ramchurn Ghose, Sub-Divisional Officer, Ranaghat, Mr. W. W. E Tayler, Collector, Nuddea. Babu Kalikanund Roy, Zemindar, Suburnapur, Messrs. F. M. Halliday, Commissioner, Patna Division, T. Norman, Collector, Mozufferpore, J. Boxwell, Collector, Durbhanga, C. C. Quinn, Collector, Sarun, P. Nolan, Collector, Shahabad, G. A. Grierson, Collector, Patna, E. R. Henry, Collector, Champarun, and J. P. Grant, Judge, Hooghly. Babus Bhugwan Chunder Chakravarti, Sub-Judge, Khulna. Amritalal Chatterjea, Sub-Judge, Nuddea, Mohendernath Bose, Judge, Small Cause Court, Sealdah, and Brojendra Coomar Seal, Judge, Bankoora, Messrs. A. G. Brett, Judge, Tirhoot, J. F. Bradbury, Judge, Backergunge, W. F. Meares, Judge, Midnapore, J. F. Stevens, Judge, Saran, G N. Barlow, Commissioner, Bhagulpore, W. H. D'Oyly, Collector, Bhaugulpore, C. F. Worseley, Collector, Monghyr. A. Weekes, Collector, Purneah and R. Porch, Collector, Malda.

Against the principle of the Bill but not against modifications.

Mr E. J. Barton, Collector, Jessore. Babu Prosunna Chunder Roy, Zemindar, Krishnaghur, Messrs. F. Wyer, Collector, Hoogly, and John Beames, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, Babus Nuffer Chunder Bhatta, Sub-Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, Mohendranath Mitter, Judge, Small Cause Court, Murshedabad, Mr. C. B. Garrett, Offg. Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

We observe that the reports of the meetings held in different districts are not given. We propose to notice the opinions hereafter.

WE HEARTILY welcome Sir Auckland Colvin to the charge of our Exchequer. While holding that nothing can compensate the loss which the Empire has sustained by the withdrawal of Sir Evelyn Baring's services, we have no reasons to grumble as some of our contemporaries seem to do at the appointment of Sir Auckland Colvin as his successor. He is the son of Mr. J. R. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces during the Mutinies, a name of which the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Government feel justly proud. He served in the North-Western Provinces, and distinguished himself greatly by his knowledge, ability, and activity. He has given proofs of his financial skill in his management of the finances of Egypt within his own sphere. We believe he brings to his work a large heart, a high mind, and a generous sympathy for the people, and we wish him every success.

A CONTEMPORARY has received the following telegram from Simla :

"It is not yet absolutely settled whether a ryots' representative in Council will be appointed with reference to the coming contest on the Bengal Rent Bill, but if one is appointed Mr. W. C. Banerji, late Standing Counsel, Calcutta High Court, will probably be chosen.

Another rumour has it that Mr. Ameer Ali, who has so strongly supported the Bengal Rent Bill in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century,* will be honored with a seat in the Vice-regal Legislative Council.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Dibrugar dated the 16th instant :

Great sensation caused here by Col Sherriff's using arbitrary power in forcing the native passers of public road outside the cantonment. Several respectable and wealthy native gentlemen have been obliged to alight from horses and carriages.

What are we drifting to? We hope the Government will take due notice of this prank of this son of Mars.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following telegram from the President, Anjuman Tehzil, Fyzabad :

A public meeting attended by the gentry was held on the evening of the thirteenth at the Anzuman Tehzil to protest against the assertions of the *Pioneer* that the people up here do not sympathize with the Ilbert bill and are unconcerned in its fate. Babu Kaccomal a leading pleader here and vice-chairman, elect of the local municipality, presided. Resolutions expressing entire approval of the principles of the bill and attributing their silence to confidence in her Majesty's Indian Government and specially Lord Ripon were passed. Meeting dissolved with cheers for Lord Ripon

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WE WERE the first to recommend the utilization of the services of Dr. Nisikant Chattopadhya in the Foreign Department, because he not only knows the Russian language, but is well acquainted with the inner life of the Muscovite, having been in the heart of Russia for some time past. He has written most interesting accounts of Russia from an Indian point of view. We are glad to learn that he has applied for employment in the Foreign Department, that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to entertain his application favourably, and that his appointment now awaits the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. We hope the sanction solicited will be accorded.

RENT-BILL MEETINGS.

BOGRA.

Proceedings of a meeting of landholders held at Bogra, at the house of Sayad Abdus Sobhan Chaudhari, Zemindar, on Saturday the 7th October 1883, at 2 P. M.

Present :—Sayad Abdus Sobhan Chaudhari ; Shaha Nazem Uddin Abdul Hossein, Syad Alialla, Syad Abdul Hossein, Zemindars of Bogra ; Syad Nazis Uddin Hosen Chaudhari of Paikar ; Sayad Abdul Majid of Marail ; Babu Gopalkisor Dhar, pleader ; Babu Iswar Chandra Chakravarti ; Maulavi Abdul Kasim ; Mafiz Uddin Khankar ; Khayrat Jyama Khankar ; Munsi Abdul Majid ; Babu Gour Gopal Roy, Superintendent of Sayad Abdus Sobhan Chaudhari; Munsi Samir Uddin Ahmed of Bogra and others.

Letters of sympathy received from Babu Radha Raman Munsi, Zamindar of Sherpur; Babu Govenda Nath Chaudhari and Bejoy Sundar Chaudhari of Dupchachia ; Babu Sonaten Chaudhari of Barhiganga ; Mobarakali Chaudhari and Sarfarazali Chadhari of Talora.

By the unanimous consent of all present, Sayad Abdus Sobhan Chaudhari Zemindar was elected president of the meeting. He opened the business of the meeting with a brief but sensible address. Babu Gour Gopal Roy then rose and spoke on the necessity of protesting against the Bill, explaining and criticising those sections of the Bill that are objectionable.

The following resolutions were then adopted.

I. That the meeting is of opinion that the provisions of the Rent Bill, now before the Imperial Council, are exceedingly detrimental to the rights of the zemindars accorded to them by the Permanent Settlement.

II. That ereleng the zemindars of Bengal petitioned the Local Government to enact some laws affording them facility of collection and settlement of rent ; but now on the contrary the zemindars are going to be deprived of valuable rights, which the present bill aims at conferring upon the ryots.

III. That the greater portion of Bengal zemindars of the present day being purchasers in good faith of those rights and privileges which belonged to one with whom the permanent settlement was made, it would be extremely improper now to deprive these purchasers of some or any of those rights and privileges without first making full compensation to them.

IV. That should the present Rent Bill be passed into law it would simply encourage litigation and thereby weaken the cause both of landholders and of ryots.

V. That a memorial be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of the zemindars of Bogra, setting forth the dangers, disadvantages and difficulties that may ensue if the Bill is passed.

VI. That the following persons, with powers to add to their number, be appointed to draw up the above memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy:

Sayad Abdus Sobhan Chaudhari, Zamindar.
Babu Hari Sundra Narayan Roy B. L., Pleader.
„ Gour Gopal Ray.
„ Hari Mohan Gupta.
Munsi Tamis Uddin Ahmed.
„ Golam Samdani.

VII. That subscriptions be raised to create a fund inorder to meet the expenses that may be incurred for carrying out the resolutions of the meeting,

Some of the zamindars subscribed then and there the sum that they would pay for the purpose and others are following.

MOZUFFERPORE.

A General meeting of the members of the "Tirhoot Landholder's Association," took place in the premises of Babu Nandanlal on Sunday the 7th instant. It was largely attended by the Zemindars of the district ; and those who, owing to the religious festivities of the current month and other engagements were unable to attend the meeting personally were represented by delegates, while others sent letters of apology for their absence. As the revolutionary and iniquitous character of the Bill is becoming widely known in the District the supporters and co-workers in the movement are increasing in number.

The following resolucions were passed at the meeting :—

I. That this society binds itself to support the Central Committee on the Rent Bill sitting at Calcutta in all its proceedings and to co-operate with it in all it may undertake towards the furtherance of its noble object.

II. That this society forward to the Secretary Central Committee at present only a portion of its contribution to the Bengal Tenancy Bill Fund according to the state of its finance.

III. That the Secretary do appoint a near and suitable date for another meeting and issue notices to the effect to the members, inorder to approve and submit the memorial on the Rent Bill which is now in course of preparation.

After some speeches by Babus Ajodhea Proshad and Ramdhary Sahoy and the transaction of the ordinary business of the meeting the assembly dispersed.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope, Esq, late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Brikbeck Institution, London, writes :—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydrocarbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that can not be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 20th October, 1883.

Our commercial markets on resumption of business after the holidays have hardly evinced any change for the better. The same inactivity continues to prevail in almost all the departments of trade.

Piece-Goods.—There was a fair amount of business done on the lucky day, the 11th of October, and about 15,000 Pakages of all descriptions of cottons found buyers without any improvement in prices. Since then nothing of importance has transpired except better enquiry for Grey Goods from Dhyhat, but the existing stocks are too heavy to afford any relief from such enquiry, unless there was a brisk demand from the various marts the position of Piece-Goods will not improve.

Yarn.—The demand for import description has become quite insignificant and operations ranged within a limited extent, while country manufacture found buyers even at enhanced prices to a fair extent.

Exports.—Transactions have been almost at a stand still, no sales of tea since the 4th instant. In oil-seeds and wheat nothing of importance has transpired, prices have rather a downward tendency.

Rice has been in better demand and a fair amount of business was done for the continent and West Indies also for the North-Western Provinces for the following descriptions at the prices quoted—

Kazla	1-11 to 1-14
Ballam	2-9 to 2-12
Meoghy	2-14 to 2-15
Soloi	2 to 2-2 6
Table (gross)	2-11-6

Jute.—Is wanted but high price are interfering with free operations which are likely to continue for some time as supplies are quite inadequate and stocks are next to nothing. being about 50,000 Mds

MONETARY.

Money stringency has somewhat relaxed but free accommodations are the difficulty of securing loans on Government Securities at 7 to 8 per cent, in the market, eight being the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal.

In Government Securities nothing of importance has transpired, the following rates ruled at the close of the week.

4 per cent .... 98-4 4½ per cent..... 3-4 to 3 8

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has hardly recovered from the late shock it met with—a few I. G. S., and Budge Budge Jutes found buyers, the former at Rs. 15-10 and the latter at 92.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
J. Pemberton Esq., Madras	16	0	0
Dewan of Mysore	13	4	0
Lalla Sevaram, Lahore	3	13	0
Punaram Kakoti Esq., Golaghat	5	0	0
P. N. Krishna Murite Esq., Mysore	13	4	0
Futtehpore Literary Society	3	4	0
Kurrachee Native General Library	20	0	0
District Engineer, Lohardugga	6	8	0
Vizianagram Indian Association	3	5	0
Babu Singh, Etwa	3	4	0
Secretary Native Library Indore	10	0	0
Newab Yassin Mohamed Khan, Bhopal	7	0	0
Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Bundelcund	8	0	0
„ Krishna Chunder Dutt, Furreedpore	10	0	0
„ Surendranath Pal Chowdry, Ranaghat	20	0	0
„ Bunkoo Behary Banerjee, Altapore	6	10	0
„ Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Cooch Behar	12	10	0
„ Hurry Krishna Moozoomdar, Islampore	14	0	0
„ Gyanoda Persad Ghosal, Mongoldoi	6	10	0
„ Kally Prosunno Chaterjee, Shillong	6	10	0
„ Amirto Lal Banerjee Purneah	6	8	0
„ Bijoy Madhub Mookerjee, Bhagulpore	13	4	0
„ Narayan Krishna Banerjee. Olooberiah	10	0	0
„ Bahgobutty Churn Ghose, Rangoon	3	4	0
„ Rojony Nath Mitra, Sylhet	10	0	0
„ Radha Raman Roy, Suraha Concern	20	0	0
„ Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty, Motihari	13	4	0
„ Kalicanund Roy, Subornopore	10	0	0
„ Rajender Nath Sircar, Krishnagurh	6	10	0
„ Umirto Lal Banerjea, Purneah	20	0	0
„ Mohendra Nath Mitra, Debrughur	8	4	0
„ Poorna Chunder Ganguly, Colgong	13	4	0
„ Khetter Chunder Mojoomdar, Rawulpindee	0	14	0
„ Okhoy Coomar Banerjea, Shillong	10	0	0
„ Nilmutton Mookerjea, Woolow	13	4	0
„ Ramlal Chowdry, Khulnah	6	10	0
„ Trigunanund Upadhya, Chuprah	10	0	0

Advertisements.

Notice.

Wanted a Jailor for the Native State Jail, in Cooch Behar. Salary Rs. 60. rising to Rs. 75. by annual increments of Rs. 5. None need apply who has not passed at least the first examination in Arts. Candidates possessing experience in Jail work under Government will be preferred.

JADUB CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTY
In charge of the Cooch Behar Jail.

PORTABLE SUGAR CANE MILLS.

Cantwell's Patent Improved Cylinder and Cone Rollers.

These Mills gained "*a complete victory*" over every other Mill in the field in the competition trials ordered by the Assam Local Government, doing more than double the work of any other Mill. Sec. *Assam Gazette* of 2nd of June 1883. One of these Mills can be seen working daily at No. 55 Creek Row Prices moderate.

CANTWELL & Co., Calcutta.

CIVIL SERVICE CLASSES.

AGHOR NATH CHATTOPADHAYA, D. Sc., Hope Prizeman and Baxter Physical Science Scholar of the University of Edinburgh, and late Principal of H. H. the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, intends to open in Calcutta from January next classes for preparing youths for the examination of candidates for admission to Her Majesty's Civil Service of India, held annually in London.

Dr. Chattopadhaya is glad to be able to announce that he has secured a competent staff of Tutors (most of whom have been educated in Europe), and begs to assure parents and guardians that every effort will be made to make the classes successful.

It is also in contemplation to open an English School in connection with the classes, where Sound General Education will be imparted on the most approved scientific principles, which will combine thoroughness with ease and rapidity of progress. For further particulars, apply stating date of birth and course of studies hitherto pursued, to

AGHOR NATH CHATTOPADHAYA, D. Sc.
9, *North Road, Entally, Calcutta.*

THE ANNUAL

GRAND FANCY FAIR,

In aid of Public Charities,

ORGANISED BY THE

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1884, AND THE,

FOLLOWING DAY.

Further particulars in future advertisement.

TO LET.—A commodious and splendid two storied house, No. 60, Mirzapur Street fitted with gas and water suited for Native Princes and Rajahs for the season or on a lease. Apply to Messrs Mukerjea and Deb, Attorney's at No. 5. Old Post Office Street.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

S. C. Mookerji, M.D., C.M., C.S.SC., Cambridge Specialist in midwifery and diseases of women and children, in Surgery and Sanitary Science. Testimonials from the Universities of London, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Aberdeen and the Continental University of Vienna. Attended clinical lectures and took part in the practical work of treating deseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the General Hospital attached to the said famous University of Vienna has commenced practice in Calcutta.

Advice gratis between the hours of 7½ to 8½ A. M. at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

THE BLOOD IMPROVER.

Prepared according to the receipt of Dr. B. L. Ghose, G. M. C. B., who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years This preparation has been pronounced by competent professional men to be the best remedy for all venereal and mercurial affections and other diseases caused thereby. It is far superior to Sarsa and other known medicines of the kind. It is extensively used in all parts of India including the chief towns of the three Presidencies.

Price, Rs. 2 ; packing, annas 4, per bottle.

Liniment.—An infallible oil for all diseases of the skin venereal and otherwise.

Price, annas 8 ; packing, annas 2.

B. L. GHOSE & CO.,

Corporation of the Town of Calcutta,
WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the following subsidiary works or any one or more of them in connection with the laying of the 48-inch main between Pultah and Tallah.

(1.) A light railway, 9 miles long, with the necessary crossings, switches, &c., complete, with 12 Trucks and 2 Locomotives for the conveyance of pipes weighing from 3 to 4 tons each. Tenders to submit specification with his tender, which is not to include laying, but is to include delivery on river-bank at a few miles above Calcutta.

(2.) The construction of a teak-wood pile jetty complete on the bank of Hooghly river near Augurparah.

(3.) The providing of a steam crane delivered complete at the above jetty to lift 5 tons. Tenderer to submit specification with tender.

(4.) Taking delivery of 18,342 tons of pipes over ship's side, boating same to jetty at Augurparah, and landing the same.

(5.) Opening and re-filling pipe trench and conveying away all surplus soil.

(6.) Concrete under pipe, according to specification amounting probably to 2 lacs of cubic feet, including supplying of all materials and labour.

(7.) The construction of 18 cross culverts as per plans and specification.

General specification, with further particulars may be obtained on application to the Engineer.

Tenders are to be addressed under cover to the Chairman, and will be received by him up to noon of the 3rd November next.

JAMES KIMBER.
Engineer to the Corporation.

Corporation of the Town of Calcutta,
WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the laying of a 48-inch cast iron main from the head works at Pultah to Tallah, a distance of about 12¾ miles, and for its maintenance for one year after it has been laid.

The works comprises every thing required from the taking delivery of the pipes and materials at the ship's side to the delivery of the main in a complete state to the Commissioners in accordance with specification.

Specification with further particulars may be obtained on application to the Engineer.

Tenders are to be addressed under cover to the Chairman and will be received by him up to noon of the 3rd November next.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation,

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the registration of carts Hackeries and other wheeled Vehicles without springs for the (2nd) second half year of the official year 1883-84 will under Section 83 of Act IV. B. C. of 1876, commence from the 1st of October 1883, and that a fee of Rs 4 will be required at the time for each registration under Section 85 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

By order
NOBOGOPAL MITTER,
Registra of carts and Hackeries.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that under section 67 of Act IV. (B. C.) 1876 Licenses for carriages, Horses Ponies or Mules kept within the Town for the 2nd half of the official year commencing from1st of October 1883 should be taken out at once. Parties failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law.

By order
NOBO GOPAL MITTER
License Officer,

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds the above rate	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse *(not a race horse)* pony, or mule	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
Eor every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

Signature and Residence.

MULLICK NEPHEW & Co.

GRAND POOJA PREPARATION.

TAILORS, MILLINERS, SHIRTMAKERS, ALL SORTS OF READY-MADE DRESS, AND GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS.

373—4 *Upper Chitpore Road, Jorasanko Calcutta.*

Mullick Nephew & Co., beg to invite the attention of their Patrons, the Public of Calcutta and the Mofussil to their Grand Pooja Preparation and Solicit patronage to their Choice Varieties of Satin Assortment of the latest fashion.

TO LET,

For the Exhibition season the upper flats of a three-storied house situated in Koomertolly Street. It has 13 well ventilated rooms and a spacious hall on the 2nd flour ; and six rooms on the 3rd ; and is only 15 minutes drive from Government Palace.

Apply to Babu Anath Bundhoo Mondul,
1. Koomertolly Street, Calcutta.

শ্রীমদ্ভাগবত

একসহস্র মাত্র বিনামূল্যে বিতরিত।

আমি বহু পরিশ্রম সহকারে সটীক শ্রীমদ্ভাগবত বঙ্গানুবাদ সম্বলিত বিগত ১২৮৭ সনে মুদ্রাঙ্কন সমাপন পূর্ব্বক ৪৩ টাকা মূল্যে এক এক প্রস্থ বিক্রয় করিয়াছি, কিন্তু তাহাতে বঙ্গদেশ প্রচলিত সমস্ত টীকা সন্নিবেশিত না হওয়া প্রযুক্ত সম্প্রতি কোন বৈষ্ণব ধর্ম্ম-পরায়ণ স্বাধীন মহারাজ বিশেষের সম্পূর্ণ সাহায্যে তাহাতে শ্রীধর স্বামী, ক্রম সন্দর্ভ, বৈষ্ণবতোষিণী, চক্রবর্ত্তীর টীকা এবং বঙ্গানুবাদ সহ উত্তম কাগজ ও নূতন অক্ষরে পুনঃ প্রকাশে ব্রতী হইয়াছি। অনুমান ১৫০ দেড় শত খণ্ডে পরিসমাপ্ত হইবে, মূল্য দ্বারা ক্রয় করিতে হইলে ৭৫ টাকার ন্যূন এই মহা মূল্যবান্ গ্রন্থ দুষ্প্রাপ্য। গ্রাহকেচ্ছুগণ বিজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশের পর দেড় মাস মধ্যে আপন নাম ও ঠিকানা লিখিয়া প্রতি খণ্ডে।০ এক আনা হিসাবে ১০ দশ টাকা ডাকমাশুল প্রেরণ করিলে পুস্তক প্রাপ্ত হইবেন, সহস্র খণ্ডের গ্রাহক পূর্ণ হইলে আর কেহই প্রাপ্ত হইবেন না।

বহরমপুর, রাধারমণ যন্ত্র।

শ্রীরামনারায়ণ বিদ্যারত্ন
শ্রীমদ্ভাগবত প্রকাশক।

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

LADIES COURT.

At the Meeting of the Exhibition Executive Committee on Monday, the 1st instant, the Ladies' Court was officially inaugurated, and a given amount of space allotted free of all cost, but there still remains the fitting up of the Court, and its maintenance will require a staff of three or four people to enable us to have one always in attendance during the long time the Exhibition will be open, some thirteen hours a day and as there is no means of closing any court separately, it must be attended to. It is not a kind of work the Committee could ask any lady to undertake gratuitously, so the attendance will have to be hired for the purpose.

After mature deliberation it was agreed that in order to encourage all classes of Europeans and Natives, rich and poor to contribute their work, it would be better not to make any change for the space occupied as it might deter many people especially heads of Schools and such like Institutions, where a great deal of excellent work is done, but they have really no fund at their command which they could use for such a purpose.

The Ladies Committee therefore appeal to the gallant and liberal Calcutta Public for the means to enable them to carry this praiseworthy intention to a successful result. The Ladies are only too happy to give their time to the superintendence, arrangements and accounts, and feel sure that this appeal will be liberally responded to. Should there be a large surplus, prizes can be given at the end of the season for the best work of its kind.

It is to be hoped that Native Gentlemen also will join, as the Committee have specially invited their Ladies to compete.

Subscriptien will be received by the Honorary Secretary, and the sums acknowledged weekly in the *Englishman*.

GEO. R CLARKE,
8, Harrington Street. Hony. Secy.

Subscriptions.

Jules Joubert, Esq. ... .. Rs 25

GRIMAULT & CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
PARIS: RUE VIVIENUE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed,, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES. AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary of life ; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCARIOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches), and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT & Co.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INFOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADADHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Calf in which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta ; TREACHER & Co., Bombay ; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras ; PLOMER & Co., Lahore ; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow ; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore ; and at all respectable Chemists.

The Calcutta Phrenological Institute.—Members invited. Phrenological Works, sold or hired. Instructions given, and Heads Examined, free at the institute. Catalogue, available :

R. B. Dosa, Practical Phrenologist.

89, Chuna Gully, Calcutta, 15th May 1883.

(TRANSLATION.)

কলিকাতা আন্তর্জাতিক প্রদর্শন।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে অবগত করা যাইতেছে যে পৃথিবীর সমস্ত দেশের দর্শনীয় বস্তু সমুদয়ের একটী প্রদর্শনী এই সালের ৪ঠা ডিসেম্বর হইতে আগত সালের ১লা মার্চ্চ পর্য্যন্ত কলিকাতার ময়দানে হইবে। অনেক মাস ধরিয়া বাঙ্গালার লেপ্টেনেণ্ট গবর্ণরের আদেশে জাদুঘরের দক্ষিণ ভাগে ও ময়দানে প্রদর্শনীয় বস্তু সমুদয়ের সংরক্ষিতির জন্য বাটীসকল নির্ম্মিত হইতেছে। এই প্রদর্শনীর বাটী সমূহের মধ্যে ইংলণ্ড ও অন্যান্য বিদেশ সম্ভূত যন্ত্র শিল্প. ও আবিষ্কৃত সামগ্রী সমুদয় প্রদর্শিত হইবে। আর বাঙ্গালা দেশে ও এই সাম্রাজ্যের অন্যান্য দেশে যত বহু মূল্য ও অত্যুৎকৃষ্ট বস্তু নির্ম্মিত হইয়া থাকে, যাহা গবর্ণমেণ্টের বিশেষ নিযুক্ত কর্ম্মচারীগণ কর্ত্তৃক সংগৃহীত হইয়াছে তাহাদেরও আদর্শ প্রদর্শিত হইবে। ভারতবর্ষের মাহাত্ম্য ও গৌরব দেখিবার জন্য পৃথিবীর সকল দেশ হইতে বহুল লোকের সমাগম হইবে। আর ভারতবাসীরা পৃথিবীর পূর্ব্ব ও পশ্চিম দেশসম্ভূত অসংখ্য সুন্দর সামগ্রী দেখিতে পাইবেন। এই প্রকার বিদেশীয় নূতন শিল্প বস্তু সকল ভারতবর্ষে প্রচলিত হইবে এবং নানা বস্তুর বাণিজ্যের আধিক্য তা উৎপাদিত ও সুলভতা হইবে।

এই সকল বস্তু ব্যতীত যে কেহ ইচ্ছুক হইবেন মহারাজা, রাজা, নবাব, ঠাকুর, জমীদার, মহাজন, ও অন্যান্য ধনী লোকদিগের মণি মাণিক্যাদি দেখিতে পাইবেন। এই সকল বস্তুর নিমিত্ত, যাহার মূল্য লক্ষ লক্ষ টাকা হইবে, একটী স্বতন্ত্র বাটী নির্ম্মিত হইয়াছে যথায় উহা প্রদর্শিত ও সুরক্ষিত হইবে।

এই প্রদর্শনীর বস্তু সকল সর্ব্বদা দেখিতে পাওয়া যাইবে এবং অপরাহ্ণ ও রজনীর নির্দ্দিষ্ট সময়ে বিভিন্ন রুচি লোকের জন্য বিভিন্ন প্রকার ও মনোহর তামাসা প্রদর্শিত হইবে। ইহার মধ্যে নানাপ্রকার বাদ্য ও বিজ্ঞান বিষয়ক কৌতুক হইবে ও সময়ে সময়ে উহা পরিবর্ত্তিত হইবে।

যাহাতে প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তি কি ধনী, কি দরিদ্র, যতবার ইচ্ছা এই প্রদর্শনী দেখিতে পারেন, রবিবার ও বুধবার ব্যতীত সপ্তাহের সকল দিবসেই সকাল ১০টা হইতে বৈকাল ৭।০ পর্য্যন্ত প্রবেশের মূল্য চারি আনা নির্দ্ধারিত হইয়াছে, রাত্রিতে প্রবেশের মূল্য আট আনা হইবে। বুধবারে যাঁহারা বিশেষ সুবিধা ও স্বচ্ছন্দের সহিত প্রদর্শনী দেখিতে ইচ্ছুক হইবেন তাঁহাদের এক টাকা দিতে হইবে।

ইহাও বাঞ্ছিত যে ভারত মহিলারা এমন অপ্রকাশিত ভাবে এই প্রদর্শনী দেখিতে পান যে তাহাতে জাতির কোনরূপ হানি না হয়, এই জন্য ভবিষ্যতে নির্দ্দিষ্ট দিবস কেবল তাঁহাদের জন্যই রাখা যাইবে, যখন কেবল স্ত্রীলোকদিগেরই প্রবেশাধিকার থাকিবে এবং পুরুষ নিষিদ্ধ হইবে।

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			Amount.
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Bogra Road	Do.	Do.	... 1,900
Purneah Road	Do.	Do.	... 2,000
Maldah Road	Do.	Do.	... 3,000
Gangarampore Road	Do.	Do.	.. 2,700
Burgunj towards Darwand	Do.	Do.	... 750
Potiram towards Hillu	Do.	Do.	.. 400
Ghoraghat towards Hillu	Do.	Do.	... 1,350
Nutpore to Hapinah	Do.	Do.	... 1,800
Peergung to Ranisonkoil	Do.	Do.	... 760
Dinagepore to Hemtabad	Do.	Do.	... 2,200
Kishenganj Road	Do.	Do.	... 2,700
Dinagepore to Patiram...	Do.	Do.	... 1,800
Patiram to Mohadebpore	Do.	Do.	... 1,400
Bograh Road to Ghoraghat	Do.	Do.	... 1,000
Beergunj to Peerganj	Do.	Do.	... 650
Thakoorgoan to Peergunj	Do.	Do.	... 800
Toria to Ranisonkoil	Do.	Do.	... 400
Ranusonkoil to Roygunj	Do.	Do.	... 350
Roygunj towards Gozole	Do.	Do.	... 950
Akhanagore to Churamon	Do.	Do.	.. 1,200
Balurghat towards Hillu	Do.	Do.	... 500
Patiram to Phulbaree	Do.	Do.	... 800
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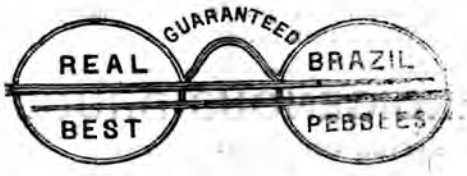

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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	... ...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	£2,000,000
Paid'up Capital	... ...	£500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	... ...	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	... ...	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

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ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy containing in force the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Aige next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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